

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SECURITY



CITY OF PLYMOUTH



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1967

- |    |  |                                      |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | <del>MR. MASTON</del><br><del>Dr. Didsbury</del> | <del>B.415</del><br><del>C.407</del> |
| 2. | <del>Mr. Morley Parry</del>                      | <del>A.419</del> 421                 |
| 3. | <del>Mr. Perry</del>                             | <del>A.405</del>                     |





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**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

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## HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor P. N. Washbourn

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. E. Baker

Aldermen R. Howarth, I. C. Lowe, L. G. Pengelly

Councillors R. Blank, Mrs. D. Childs, Mrs. A. P. MacMillan, G. A. Prowse, T. E. J. Savery (resigned), H. J. Smyth, Mrs. G. M. Tucker, Mrs. H. M. Ward

*Two members from the Local Medical Committee:*

Dr. O. L. Lander, Dr. J. Nixon Morris

## CO-ORDINATION OF POLICIES IN RELATION TO WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor P. N. Washbourn

*Vice-Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. D. M. Fleury

Aldermen G. E. H. Creber, Mrs. D. F. W. Innes, I. C. Lowe, J. L. Luce, H. M. Pattinson, Miss E. K. Pryor

Councillors Mrs. E. Baker, B. F. Brockington, R. C. Curry, D. Mitchell, Mrs. G. M. Tucker, Mrs. H. M. Ward

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Alderman L. F. Paul

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor R. V. Morrell

Aldermen R. G. King, Miss E. K. Pryor, F. J. Stott

Councillors Mrs. E. Baker, B. F. Brockington, Mrs. D. Childs, R. C. Curry, P. Fletcher, Mrs. G. R. Grierson, L. Hill, Mrs. G. Rendle, J. S. Roxburgh, T. E. J. Savery, C. S. Smith, T. H. L. Stanbury, Mrs. M. Sutcliffe, Mrs. G. M. Tucker, Mrs. H. M. Ward

*Ten members not of the Council:*

Rev. P. L. Camp, Rev. J. K. Cavell, M. J. C. Clarke, Mrs. F. C. Clements, J. Finnigan, Mrs. B. Furzeman, C. M. Meade-King, Rev. R. H. Norman, Monsignor M. P. O'Neill, Mrs. H. W. Woollcombe

## SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor B. F. Brockington

Alderman Miss E. K. Pryor

Councillors Mrs. E. Baker, R. C. Curry, Mrs. G. Rendle, T. H. L. Stanbury, Mrs. M. Sutcliffe, Mrs. H. M. Ward

Rev. J. K. Cavell, M. J. C. Clarke, Mrs. F. C. Clements, J. Finnigan, Mrs. B. Furzeman, Rev. R. H. Norman, Mrs. H. W. Woollcombe

## HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

### Medical

*Medical Officer of Health; Port Medical Officer; Principal School Medical Officer:*

T. A. I. REES, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., D.C.H., D.OBST. R.C.O.G., D.P.H.,  
D.I.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health; Deputy Port Medical Officer;  
Senior School Medical Officer:*

G. B. CARTER, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

*Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer:*

T. R. W. FORREST, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Senior Mental Health Medical Officer:*

N. R. MATHESON, M.B., CH.B., C.P.H.

*Assistant School Medical Officer:*

L. N. TRETHOWAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Officers:*

ENID ATKINS, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H.

D. BAILEY, M.B., B.S.

M. H. BORTHWICK, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

PATRICIA E. COUSINS, M.B., B.S. (commenced 6.2.67)

H. W. HASKINS, M.B., CH.B.

*Consultant Physician:*

(in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board)

J. J. Y. DAWSON, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

*Chest Physician:*

(in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board)

E. ASHMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### Dental

*Principal Dental Officer:*

T. S. LONGWORTH, L.D.S., R.C.S. (commenced 1.2.67)

*Dental Surgeons – School Health and Mothers and Young Children:*

F. A. PEARSE, O.B.E., L.D.S. (commenced 1.4.67)

M. S. WIDDUP, L.D.S.

MRS. K. J. M. YOUNG, B.D.S.

## Other Staff

### *Chief Public Health Inspector:*

W. G. LOCK, M.A.P.H.I.\*†‡

### *Port Health Inspector:*

L. MILLER, M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 31.5.67)

J. H. RENDELL§||¶ (commenced 1.8.67)

### *Senior Welfare Services Officer:*

H. J. PATERNOSTER, F.I.S.W.

### *Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:*

MISS O. J. CARPENTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N.S., H.V.CERT.  
(commenced 2.1.67)

### *Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent of Midwifery:*

MISS H. E. CLUEIT, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

### *Superintendent of District Nurses' Home:*

MISS D. M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.CERT

### *Chief Clerk:*

G. G. BAKER, M.B.E., T.D.

### *Ambulance Officer:*

R. D. SAMPSON, S.B.ST.J.

### *Moral Welfare Officer:*

MISS B. FEATHERSTON

### *Home Help Organiser:*

MRS. D. I. FISHLEY

\* Public Health Inspector's Certificate

† Meat Inspector's Certificate

‡ Sanitary Science Certificate

§ Diploma of Public Health Inspectors Education Board

|| R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors

¶ M.O.T. Masters (F.G.) Certificate



TO THE LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE CITY OF PLYMOUTH

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the city for the year 1967. In this, my third report to you as Medical Officer of Health, there are certain matters, not necessarily contained in the body of the report, which I would draw to your attention.

CONGRATULATIONS. It was with considerable pride and joy that all of us in the Health and Welfare Department welcomed the fact that you, my Lord Mayor, were to officiate this year. Your interest and participation in health and welfare matters in this city has been paramount over many years and we would wish you and the Lady Mayoress a happy and successful year of office.

HAM CLINIC. This new purpose-built clinic came into operation in 1967 and was graciously and officially opened by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Frank Chapman. This replaced the premises in the grounds of the Scott Hospital and I would like to thank the Plymouth and District Hospital Management Committee for their help and co-operation during the tenancy of the old clinic.

ADDED AREA. On 1st April, 1967, Plympton and Plymstock became part of the City of Plymouth. This enlargement of the service went remarkably smoothly and was in the main due to the co-operation and understanding shown by the new members of staff. I would also wish to record my thanks to the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Welfare Officer of Devon County Council and to the Clerk of Plympton Rural District Council who, with their staffs, helped so willingly in the preliminary arrangements.

I had been requested by the Ministry of Health to supply separate statistics for the added area but this eventually proved to be impracticable. This vain attempt at differentiation partly accounts for the late appearance of this report.

CO-ORDINATION. In my last report I referred to the inauguration of the Standing Committee for the Co-ordination of Policies in relation to Welfare and Family Services. (This Committee is now more concisely called the Joint Welfare Committee). During 1967 the Committee received reports, discussed and made recommendations

concerning homeless families; further consolidation of the Council's welfare and family services dealing particularly with home helps, child care officers, and children in care; problem families in the city; a comparative review of home help services; the effect on families of hire purchase debts and a review of the special needs of the elderly, particularly different types of accommodation. The result of this activity, apart from bringing the departments closer together, has been that many problems have been looked on anew and to greater depth with, I hope, resulting improvement in our social services in the city.

Quite apart from the increasing co-operation between the social service departments of the Corporation there has been increasing co-operation between all levels of staff in my department and the hospital and family doctor services. Attachment and liaison schemes between nurses and family doctors did not come about in 1967 but it is hoped that a start will be made in 1968 by attaching midwives to certain practices.

**HEALTH CENTRES.** There is no real demand from family doctors in Plymouth to practise from health centres. However, it has been agreed that a health centre should be built at the "town-centre" of the Leigham/Estover development and four practices have expressed a desire to join in this venture. It is understandable that family doctors who have built and equipped their own surgery premises are reluctant to abandon them to come into a health centre, particularly when they would receive no financial compensation for the erected (but not necessarily fully-paid for) surgeries.

**HEALTH EDUCATION.** A signal effort which points the way to the future was our involvement in the use of television for teaching purposes. Six health education programmes for primary school children were prepared in collaboration with the Plymouth Educational Television Service and the first three programmes were screened during 1967. The programmes were presented by health visitors whilst other members of the department assisted with the preparation of scripts. These programmes were televised to sixteen schools. It is intended to follow-up this series with additional series and eventually provide programmes for all age levels. We are indebted to the staff of the Television Service for their help and



guidance, and to the teachers at the schools for their preparation of the pupils prior to screening and for the follow-up, along with the health visitors, after screening. During 1968 the number of schools in the link-up was also increased.

MENTAL HEALTH. St. George's Adult Training Centre has remained overcrowded during the year, whilst Ridgeway Lodge Adult Training Centre is housed in an unsatisfactory building. Pending the demolition of Valletort School we cannot proceed with the second phase of St. George's Centre. Therefore, during the year attempts were made to obtain an annexe to St. George's which would relieve the over-crowding at St. George's, receive the trainees from Ridgeway Lodge, and help to lessen the waiting list. All efforts were unsuccessful but, prior to publication of this report, suitable premises were obtained and it is hoped to move in early in 1969.

Nuffield Clinic has become so successful that it is now apparent that additional facilities and staff are required. Until the building is enlarged, no additional staff can be employed. It is, therefore, hoped that the financial climate will improve so that in the near future this co-operative venture between hospital and local authorities can continue to grow to the benefit of the community.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. A particular problem for the Health Department, the Education Department and for the parents has resulted from the advances made in neuro-surgery. I refer to children who have had successful operations for spina bifida. Following operation, these children are now surviving, albeit with varying combinations of physical and mental defects. Some of these children are now of school age and will need, as will their successors, particular facilities which we have not previously been required to provide.

DOMICILIARY BIRTHS. Although the total number of births in the city increased in comparison with 1966, the number of domiciliary births decreased by one hundred and twenty-four. Despite the increased number of nursing cases resulting from early discharge of hospital cases, the total work load decreased so that two midwives who left were not replaced.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. 1967 was an epidemic year for measles with 4,011 cases, but this may well be the last occasion I report such numbers now that measles vaccination is available.



Of some concern was the fact that 519 cases of whooping cough were notified even though protective vaccine has been available for many years.

Our protective or immunisation indices against whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, and smallpox are too low. A considerable proportion of the parents of today have had no personal experience of these killing and maiming diseases, have become complacent, and ignore all efforts to have their children protected. With the increasing speed of travel and with some of these diseases endemic in distant parts of the world, I am very afraid that many children, perhaps as yet unborn, will pay dearly for this parental complacency.

STAFF. I would welcome to the staff Mr. T. S. Longworth who succeeded Mr. R. M. Maynard as Principal Dental Officer.

I would like to tender the congratulations of us all to Mrs. Maureen Dunn, a district nurse, who brought honour to Plymouth, and to the Department in particular, in being elected "Nurse of the Year". This was a national competition organised by a Sunday newspaper and a pharmaceutical firm. Well done, Mrs. Dunn.

It is with considerable regret that I record the passing of two valuable and valued members of staff during 1967. They were Miss G. M. Hegarty, Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor, and Mr. F. E. Day, Senior Public Health Inspector (Food and Drugs).

In termination, I am extremely grateful for the help and consideration shown me by yourselves, my own staff, officers and staffs of all other Corporation departments, and all voluntary and statutory agencies in the city.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. I. REES.

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT

THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES

PLYMOUTH

(Telephone: Plymouth 68000)

*November, 1968.*

# Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area, 1967

Area in acres (Land and Inland Water) ... ..	19,936
Rateable value of the City ... ..	£10,211,096
Sum represented by the penny rate (estimated) ...	£41,808
Registrar-General's estimate of the home population ...	247,400
Number of marriages in the City during 1966 ... ..	2,082
Marriage Rate per 1,000 of estimated home population ...	8.42
Number of unemployed persons in the City area as at December, 1967:	

	<i>Age</i>					<i>Total</i>
Men ...	18 and over	...	...	...	...	2,047
Boys ...	15 to 17	...	...	...	...	47
Women ...	18 and over	...	...	...	...	558
Girls ...	15 to 17	...	...	...	...	49
TOTAL ...						2,701

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>All Deaths</i> ...	1,365	1,253	2,618	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated home population: 10.95
<i>Comparability factors</i>	Births ... 0.99			
	Deaths ... 0.97			

## STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

<i>Live Births:</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate ...	1,893	1,760	3,653	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population: 16.72
Illegitimate ...	171	173	344	
	2,064	1,933	3,997	

<i>Stillbirths:</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate ...	31	24	55	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births: 16.24
Illegitimate ...	5	6	11	
	36	30	66	

Total live and still births: 4,063

### Infant Deaths:

(under 1 year)	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Legitimate ...	32	28	60	
Illegitimate ...	3	3	6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	35	31	66	
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births				{ total ... 16.51
				{ legitimate ... 16.43
				{ illegitimate... 17.44
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... ..				10.26
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ... ..				9.01
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)				25.10
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ... ..				1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ...				0.25
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ...				8.61%

**Cremation**            The Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Medical Referee of the City's crematoria, dealt with 1,918 applications for cremation during the year as compared with 1,883 in the previous year. In no case was it necessary for the Medical Referee to require a post-mortem examination before authorising cremation.

**Medical Examinations of Council Employees**            During the year 1,223 examinations were carried out. 1,134 of these examinations were to assess fitness for occupation and suitability for entry to the Council's Superannuation and Sick Pay schemes of employees or prospective employees.

Of these:

- (a) 863 (76.1%) were found free from any defect likely to affect their service, and were reported to the employing department as fit for employment and entry to the schemes;
- (b) 3 (0.3%) were found unfit for Corporation employment;

- (c) 79 (7%) were found to possess defects likely to curtail materially their working life or lead to undue absence owing to sickness. They were reported as being reasonably fit for their proposed employment, but not for entry to the Superannuation or Sick Pay schemes;
- (d) 189 (16.6%) were found to have defects, probably of a temporary or remediable nature. Though unfit for entry to the schemes at the time of examination it is probable that most of this group would be able to enter the schemes on re-examination after suitable treatment or a period of observation.

#### RETIREMENT ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

Fifty-six persons in Corporation employment were recommended for retirement on medical grounds before the normal retiring ages. Two of these were officers. The average age of those retiring was 56 years 7 months and the average length of service 20 years 5 months.

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Eighty-nine other examinations were carried out (including 13 for other authorities) and 67 re-examinations.

Chest X-ray examinations were made on employees of Health and Children Departments and on prospective employees of other departments when clinically indicated.



# Cancer

I am indebted to Mrs. Longstaffe, the Records Officer of the Cancer Records Bureau, for information concerning the incidence of cancer amongst Plymouth residents in respect of 1966. Information in respect of 1967 was not available when this report was printed.

## PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS CANCER REGISTRATIONS 1966 BY AGE, SITE AND SEX

		<i>Under 20</i>	<i>20-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>60-69</i>	<i>70+</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>140-148</i> Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	M	—	—	—	1	3	9	5	18
	F	—	1	2	3	1	—	4	11
<i>150-159</i> Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	M	1	—	1	5	15	32	62	116
	F	—	—	1	4	14	19	48	86
<i>160-165</i> Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	8	32	43	30	113
	F	—	—	—	2	4	6	9	21
<i>170</i> Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	5	12	20	20	25	82
<i>171-181</i> Genito-urinary Organs	M	1	1	—	2	11	12	34	61
	F	1	—	7	9	21	26	20	84
<i>190-191</i> Skin	M	—	1	4	7	11	24	21	68
	F	—	3	5	2	9	9	26	54
<i>192-199</i> Other and unspecified sites	M	1	—	—	3	6	1	7	18
	F	1	2	—	—	8	3	7	21
<i>200-205</i> Lymphatic and Haematopoietic tissues	M	3	1	1	1	2	5	2	15
	F	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	6
TOTAL		8	9	26	60	158	210	303	774



VITAL STATISTICS—1914-1967

YEAR.	STILLBIRTHS.			INFANT MORTALITY.		NEO-MORTALITY.		MATERNAL MORTALITY.				
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No. of Deaths under 4 weeks.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	SEPSIS.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
							No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.		
1914	51	10.02	553	109.7	215	42.68	5	.98	22	4.32	27	5.30
1915	29	6.80	505	119.3	145	34.26	6	1.41	17	3.98	23	5.39
1916	64	14.51	394	90.6	140	32.20	4	.90	20	4.53	24	5.43
1917	59	17.57	376	96.95	137	35.33	2	1.50	15	3.81	17	4.31
1918	133	33.24	373	96.63	132	34.20	5	1.25	14	3.50	19	4.75
Average	67	16.43	444	102.63	154	35.73	4	1.21	17	4.03	22	5.03
1919	143	33.70	352	85.85	135	32.93	5	1.18	18	4.24	23	5.42
1920	153	27.61	403	74.78	182	33.78	4	.73	22	3.96	26	4.69
1921	?	?	347	77.52	153	34.18	3	.67	12	2.68	15	3.35
1922	134	31.22	309	74.31	153	36.81	4	.93	17	3.96	21	4.89
1923	129	30.33	209	50.67	102	24.74	5	1.17	12	2.82	17	3.99
Average	139	30.71	324	72.62	145	32.49	4	.94	16	3.53	20	4.47
1924	125	32.23	306	81.53	128	34.11	6	1.54	19	4.90	25	6.44
1925	?	?	243	63.0	117	30.54	3	.78	15	3.91	18	4.69
1926	?	?	262	71.9	106	29.12	3	.83	8	2.19	11	3.02
1927	?	?	214	61.0	112	31.99	11	3.15	16	4.56	27	7.71
1928	149	39.64	250	69.2	121	33.53	5	1.38	17	4.71	22	6.09
Average	137	35.93	255	69.32	117	31.85	5	1.53	15	4.05	20	5.59
1929	147	40.03	210	59.5	111	31.49	6	1.76	11	2.86	17	4.62
1930	179	49.73	208	60.0	93	27.19	8	2.22	18	5.00	26	7.22
1931	128	36.00	229	66.8	102	29.77	1	.29	8	2.33	9	2.62
1932	153	44.94	190	58.44	97	29.84	8	2.35	12	3.52	20	5.87
1933	126	37.53	188	58.16	107	33.11	7	2.08	13	3.87	20	5.95
Average	147	41.64	205	60.58	102	30.28	6	1.74	12	3.52	18	5.26
1934	118	35.5	172	53.69	91	28.41	6	1.81	8	2.40	14	4.21
1935	124	38.8	183	59.70	103	33.60	9	2.82	7	2.19	16	5.01
1936	120	37.7	171	55.86	77	25.16	5	1.57	4	1.26	9	2.83
1937	118	36.9	141	45.88	66	21.48	7	2.19	10	3.13	17	5.32
1938	140	40.6	176	53.25	87	26.32	2	0.58	5	1.45	7	2.03
Average	124	37.9	168	53.68	85	26.99	6	1.79	7	2.03	12	3.88
1939	127	35.5	145	42.04	82	23.79	2	0.55	9	2.51	11	3.06
1940	117	34.2	197	59.69	95	28.83	7	2.04	4	1.17	11	3.21
1941	82	32.3	178	77.49	75	30.57	2	0.84	4	1.68	6	2.52
1942	87	29.9	146	51.82	85	30.17	2	0.69	8	2.75	10	3.44
1943	103	31.7	118	37.53	57	18.13	5	1.54	7	2.15	12	3.69
Average	103	32.7	157	53.71	79	26.29	4	1.13	6	2.05	10	3.18
1944	99	27.6	139	39.98	80	23.01	3	0.84	4	1.12	7	1.96
1945	111	28.2	214	55.96	112	29.28	3	0.76	14	3.56	17	4.32
1946	101	23.09	197	46.11	113	26.45	1	0.22	5	1.14	6	1.36
1947	97	21.14	224	49.88	127	28.28	-	-	3	0.65	3	0.65
1948	82	19.91	120	29.73	80	19.82	1	0.24	1	0.24	2	0.48
Average	98	23.99	179	44.33	102	25.37	2	0.41	5	1.34	7	1.75
1949	98	25.34	129	34.23	75	19.89	-	-	5	1.29	5	1.29
1950	68	18.88	104	29.43	67	18.96	1	0.27	3	0.83	4	1.10
1951	89	23.98	121	33.41	77	21.26	-	-	2	0.54	2	0.54
1952	81	22.70	103	29.53	73	20.94	-	-	3	0.84	3	0.84
1953	75	20.17	98	26.90	62	17.02	1	0.27	5	1.34	6	1.61
Average	82	22.21	111	30.70	71	19.61	.4	0.11	3	0.97	4	1.08
1954	90	24.52	101	28.21	71	19.83	-	-	4	1.09	4	1.09
1955	73	20.22	73	20.65	52	14.71	-	-	3	0.83	3	0.83
1956	86	23.80	62	17.58	46	13.05	-	-	1	0.27	1	0.27
1957	69	18.73	81	22.41	59	16.32	-	-	1	0.27	1	0.27
1958	73	19.60	74	20.26	49	13.42	-	-	2	0.54	2	0.54
Average	78	21.37	78	21.82	55	15.47	-	-	2	0.60	2	0.60
1959	80	21.42	79	21.61	58	15.86	-	-	3	0.80	3	0.80
1960	67	17.86	85	23.08	64	17.38	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	46	12.26	75	20.24	56	15.11	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	66	17.26	79	21.03	59	15.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
1963	54	13.77	78	20.17	49	12.67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	63	16.51	79	21.23	57	15.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	63	16.15	60	15.63	40	10.42	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	51	13.36	61	16.20	38	10.09	-	-	1	0.26	1	0.26
1966	50	12.91	71	18.58	49	12.82	1	0.26	2	0.51	3	0.77
1967	66	16.24	66	16.51	41	10.26	-	-	1	0.25	1	0.25





## DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND CAUSES—1967

AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 1 year		1-4 years		5-14 years		15-24 years		25-34 years		35-44 years		45-54 years		55-64 years		65-74 years		75 years and over		Total all ages	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	1	-	7	2
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
3. Syphilitic disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	-
4. Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping-cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections ...	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	9	3	15	9	13	13	40	26
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	33	8	37	10	11	2	90	22
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	6	-	10	-	12	-	13	-	-	45
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	6	-	5	-	6	-	-	24
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	6	4	12	12	29	25	52	35	48	54	151	130
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	3	6	7
16. Diabetes ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	3	4	2	9	9	19
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	6	6	21	21	44	47	70	133	146	211
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	38	7	102	23	137	70	99	103	387	206
19. Hypertension with heart disease...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	10	5	5	21	18	27
20. Other heart disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	1	17	9	24	34	56	135	104	182	
21. Other circulatory disease ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	1	6	5	12	13	22	49	45	70	
22. Influenza ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia ...	2	1	9	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	3	16	20	35	58	71	95
24. Bronchitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	-	14	1	33	9	36	7	90	18
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	2	3	-	4	5	16	7
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	2	3	3	7	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	2	5
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	1	-	2	1	6	2	11	7
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	12	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31. Congenital malformations ...	7	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	12	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	3	2	3	2	11	11	17	15	25	43	75	88
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	3	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	4	2	21	6
34. All other accidents ...	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	1	3	1	-	-	3	1	4	2	-	1	4	12	23	18
35. Suicide ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	14	10
36. Homicide and operations of war...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL ALL CAUSES...	22	19	13	12	6	2	4	1	20	8	11	8	39	25	99	55	271	141	426	300	454	682	1365	1253



# CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at The Hoe, Plymouth, during the year 1967

	1967	1966	Records and Averages
<b>TEMPERATURES:</b>			
Maximum ... ..	78.7 (12th July)	78.7 (10th June)	87.0† (16.8.47 and 12.7.23)
Minimum ... ..	22.2 (11th Dec.)	24.5 (15th Jan.)	16.0† (29.1.47 and 1.2.47)
Mean ... ..	51.2	51.9	51.5***
Daily Range ... ..	10.1	10.5	10.7***
Relative Humidity ...	83%	83%	81%***
<b>EARTH TEMPERATURES:</b>			
Earth 1 ft. deep ...	53.1	53.0	52.3*
Earth 4 ft. deep ...	53.4	53.3	52.8**
Minimum on Grass ...	19.4 (11th Dec.)	17.1 (16th Jan.)	5.0† (2.2.56)
<b>SEA TEMPERATURE:</b>			
Mean 6 ft. deep ...	53.3	54.0	53.3*
<b>RAINFALL:</b>			
Total during Year ...	36.76"	43.32"	37.62"***
Greatest Fall in One Day	1.02" (18th Dec.)	1.89" (22nd Oct.)	2.55"† (15.8.52)
Number of Rain Days	200	210	190 ***
<b>SUNSHINE:</b>			
Total Number of Hours	1572.2	1660.7	1684.6***
Greatest Daily Amount	14.3 (16th June and 10th July)	15.3 (28th June)	15.3† (3.6.06, 5.6.57, 28.6.66)
Number of Sunless Days	79	75	63***
<b>WIND:</b>			
Prevailing Direction ...	SW	SW	SW ***
Highest Gust m.p.h. ...	72 (27th Oct.)	75 (17th Oct.)	96† (8.3.28)

† Denotes an Absolute Record.

\* Denotes a 55 Year Average.

\*\* Denotes a 37 Year Average.

\*\*\* Denotes a 60 Year Average.



## SOME FEATURES OF THE WEATHER DURING 1967

**Sunshine**            The amount of sunshine recorded for the whole year was appreciably below the 60 years' average; April, May, June and July were particularly disappointing and August and September were only average.

**Rainfall**            The rainfall measured for the year at 36.76 inches was around the 60 years' average, the wettest months being February, May, September and October, with 4.24, 3.98, 4.24 and 5.90 inches respectively. June was the driest month, with only 0.59 inches compared with the 60 years' average of 2.04 inches, but unsettled and cloudy conditions marred this month. There were five falls of snow during the year – one in February, one in March, and three in December; those in December being the only ones which laid. Relative humidity was a little higher than the 60 years' average. Only one thunderstorm occurred during the year, in February, although thunder was heard on two other occasions.

**Temperatures**    The mean temperature for 1967 was almost the same as the 60 years' average. The mean earth temperatures 1 foot deep and 4 feet deep were a little above average, and the mean sea temperature equalled the 55 years' average. Ground frost occurred in January, February, March, April, May, October, November and December for 10, 10, 7, 8, 3, 1, 11 and 14 days respectively, but no severe conditions prevailed locally.

**Wind**                There were 23 days of gale during the year, most of which occurred in January and February. Winds were predominantly from the S.W.

The highest gust for the year was 72 m.p.h. on 27th October.

# Maternity and Child Welfare

Senior Medical Officer:

DR. T. R. W. FORREST

## Births

The number of notified and registered live births in 1967 was 5,141, and after adjustment for inward and outward transfers 4,137. The Registrar General's allocation of live births was 3,997, making the birth rate for the year 16.7; the estimated rate for England and Wales being 17.2.

On the Registrar General's allocation 8.6 per cent of live births were illegitimate.

Excluding the births in the added area during the first three months of 1967, there were 3,905 live births in institutions, of which 1,076 were outward transfers, leaving 2,829 belonging to Plymouth. The number of domiciliary live births was 1,160, which included 4 outward transfers.

	Notified and Registered (added area prior to take-over)		Adjusted by Transfers (added area prior to take-over)		Allocated
Total live births (legitimate and illegitimate) ...	5,065	76	4,034	103	3,997
Total stillbirths (legitimate and illegitimate) ...	86	—	66	2	66
	<u>*5,151</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>4,100</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>4,063</u>
Illegitimate births:					
live ... ..	331	2	303	3	344
stillbirths ... ..	12	—	10	1	11
	<u>343</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>355</u>

## \*PLACE OF CONFINEMENT

Own home – Municipal midwife ... ..	851
Own home – Municipal midwife with doctor present ... ..	303
Own home – notified by Registrar ... ..	1
Alexandra Maternity Home – midwife ... ..	376
Alexandra Maternity Home – midwife with doctor present ... ..	280
Devonport Maternity Home – midwife ... ..	463
Devonport Maternity Home – midwife with doctor present ... ..	24
Freedom Fields Hospital – midwife ... ..	1,892
Freedom Fields Hospital – midwife with doctor present ... ..	846
'Mayflower' Mother and Baby Home – midwife ... ..	32
B.B.A. at home (hospital booking) ... ..	7
B.B.A. at home – doctor only present ... ..	1
	<u>†5,076</u>

† Multiple births counted as one

PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS CONFINED IN PLYMOUTH:

At home	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159 (29.0%)
In hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,840 (71.0%)
							<u>3,999</u>

BIRTH RATES FROM 1920

<i>Year</i>						<i>England &amp; Wales</i>	<i>Plymouth</i>
1920-29 Average	...	...	...	...	...		18.9
1930-39 Average	...	...	...	...	...		15.4
1940-49 Average	...	...	...	...	...	16.9	21.6
1950-59 Average	...	...	...	...	...	15.7	16.5
1960	...	...	...	...	...	17.1	17.0
1961	...	...	...	...	...	17.4	17.4
1962	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	17.9
1963	...	...	...	...	...	18.2	18.4
1964	...	...	...	...	...	18.4	18.0
1965	...	...	...	...	...	18.0	17.7
1966	...	...	...	...	...	17.7	17.9
1967	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	16.7

**Stillbirths**                      Eighty-six stillbirths were notified and registered  
65 of these belonging to Plymouth.    The Registrar  
General's allocation was 66, and on this the stillbirth rate was 16.2;  
the England Wales estimated rate being 14.8.

STILLBIRTH RATE		
YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES	PLYMOUTH
	<i>Per 1,000 births</i>	<i>Per 1,000 births</i>
1958	21.6	19.6
1959	20.7	21.4
1960	19.7	17.9
1961	18.7	12.3
1962	18.1	17.3
1963	17.3	13.8
1964	16.3	16.2
1965	15.7	13.4
1966	15.3	12.9
1967	14.8	16.2

Number of notified stillbirths – Institutional	....	....	82
Freedom Fields Hospital	... ..	80	
Alexandra Maternity Home	... ..	2	
Devonport Maternity Home	... ..	–	
“Mayflower” Mother and Baby Home	... ..	–	
– Domiciliary	....	....	4
			—
			86
Less outward transfers	....	....	21
			—
			65
Inward transfers	....	....	1
			—
Plymouth stillbirths	....	....	66
			—

The following is an analysis of the registered causes of stillbirths:

Accidental A.P.H.	... ..	15
Hydrops foetalis	... ..	2
Toxaemia	... ..	4
Cord tight around neck	... ..	2
Prolapsed umbilical cord	... ..	1
Placental insufficiency	... ..	5
Anencephaly	... ..	9
Meningocele	... ..	1
Hydrocephalus	... ..	3
Foetal abnormality	... ..	3
Foetal asphyxia	... ..	6
Diabetes mellitus	... ..	1
Prematurity	... ..	2
Hydramnios with foetal death	... ..	1
Intracranial haemorrhage	... ..	1
No obvious causes found	... ..	10
		—
		66
		==

**Infant Mortality**            The Registrar General allocated 66 infant deaths to Plymouth, giving an infant mortality rate of 16.5; the provisional rate for England and Wales being 18.3.

The early neonatal mortality rate is 9.0, the neonatal mortality rate 10.7, and the perinatal mortality rate 25.1. (The Freedom Fields Maternity Unit perinatal mortality rate was 48.4, the Alexandra Maternity Home 4.8, Devonport Maternity Home 2.3, and the Domiciliary 6.9.) The provisional perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales was 25.4.



The following is an analysis of the causes of death in the first week of life:

Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tracheo-oesophageal fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Respiratory distress syndrome	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hyaline membrane disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Exomphalos	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Multiple Congenital Abnormalities	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Epidermolysis bullosa	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gross prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lacerated tentorium	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrops foetalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diaphragmatic hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fractured skull (manslaughter)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							36

Between one week and one month of age there were two deaths due to congenital heart disease, and one each due to broncho-pneumonia, septicaemia and hydrocephalus.

Between one month and one year of age there were two deaths from congenital heart disease, one each from hydrocephalus, status epilepticus and meningitis. The remainder were due to broncho-pneumonia.

Between one year and five years there were two deaths each from septicaemia and accidental falls, and one each from gastro-enteritis, broncho pneumonia, medulloblastoma and drowning.

				<i>Deaths</i> <i>under</i> 1 month	<i>Deaths</i> 0-1 years	<i>Deaths</i> 1-5 years	<i>Total</i> <i>deaths</i> under 5 yrs
1958	...	...	...	49	74	14	88
1959	...	...	...	59	78	15	93
1960	...	...	...	66	85	7	92
1961	...	...	...	56	75	20	95
1962	...	...	...	59	79	8	87
1963	...	...	...	49	78	13	91
1964	...	...	...	40	60	8	68
1965	...	...	...	38	61	12	73
1966	...	...	...	49	71	8	79
1967	...	...	...	41	66	8	74

Care of  
Premature  
Infants

The total number of live born premature babies belonging to Plymouth was 278. 7.0 per cent of the total notified live births were premature, and of those belonging to Plymouth 6.9 per cent. The percentage surviving at one month was 88.7, and the premature neonatal mortality rate was 93.5.

Neonatal mortality rates in premature babies:

1958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110.6
1959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145.8
1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157.3
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157.2
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159.1
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.3
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.0
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78.1
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.5
1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.5

DOMICILIARY PREMATURE BABY NURSING SERVICE

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE—

Total number of babies attended	...	...	...	263
Premature babies (i.e. 5½ lb. or under)	...	...	215	
(a) Born on district and nursed at home entirely	...	...	22	
(b) Born on district and transferred to hospital	...	...	9	
(c) Born in hospital and discharged for home nursing when 4 lb. 6 oz. or over	...	...	184	
Difficult feeders (i.e. babies weighing over 5½ lb. at birth but immature, or presenting feeding difficulties)	...	...	48	

PREMATURE BABIES BORN ON DISTRICT AND NURSED AT HOME ENTIRELY

<i>Weight Group</i>	<i>No. of babies</i>	<i>Average duration of nursing</i>	<i>Illnesses in first month</i>	<i>Mortality in first month</i>
Over 4 lbs. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lbs. 15 ozs....	4	28 days	—	—
Over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. up to and including 5 lbs. 8 ozs. ...	18	25 days	—	—

The statistical summaries which follow deal with all Plymouth's premature babies, whether born at home or in hospital.

Analysis of probable causes of prematurity:

Multiple pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Spontaneous premature rupture of membranes	...	...					7
Induction for supposed post maturity	...	...	...				1
Induction for other reasons:							
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Hypertension	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rhesus-antibodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No reason given	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
A.P.H.:							
Accidental	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Placenta praevia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pre-eclamptic toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
At term, but underweight	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
History of premature labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Caesarian section	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Bad fall	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pyelitis at 31 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Threatened abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chronic bronchitis during pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Severe vaginitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
							278

PLYMOUTH PREMATURE OR UNDERWEIGHT BABIES

	Total belonging to Plymouth	Died within 24 hours	Died 1-28 days	Left Plymouth within 28 days	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 28 days	Died after 28th day and up to 31.12.67	Left Plymouth after 28th day and up to 31.12.67	Surviving and living in Plymouth at 31.12.67
Institutional premature infants	247 (I.T. 13)	16 (I.T. 1)	7	6	218 (I.T. 12)	2	8 (I.T. 2)	208 (I.T. 10)
Domiciliary premature infants	31	3	—	—	28	—	—	28
TOTALS ...	278 (I.T. 13)	19 (I.T. 1)	7	6	* 246 (I.T. 12)	2	8 (I.T. 2)	236 (I.T. 10)

\* Surviving at one month ... 88.7%

Legitimate ...	...	252	Male	...	...	120
Illegitimate ...	...	26	Female	...	...	158
		—				—
		278				278

See following Table for more detailed information.

PREMATURE LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS BELONGING TO PLYMOUTH  
GROUPED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS
	Born in hospital						Born at home or in a nursing home						
	Total births	Died			Total births	Died			Total births	Died			
		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		within 24 hours of birth	in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days	
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
2. Over 2lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz. ...	24	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ...	48 (I.T. 4)	4 (I.T. 1)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	2
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ...	58 (I.T. 4)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ...	111 (I.T. 5)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	-
TOTALS ...	247 (I.T.13)	16 (I.T.1)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	42	2



CHILD WELFARE SESSIONS

	Crown-hill	Devon-port Park	Efford	Ernestle	Ham	Honic-knowle	Hooe	Laira	Peeverell	Plympton	Plymstock	St. Budeaux	Seven Trees	South way	Stone-house	Tamerton Foliot	Whitleigh	Totals
Number of sessions held	51	100	51	50	100	48	18	52	102	75	78	102	152	99	52	7	51	1,188
Number of attendances: 0-1 year { 1st attend. { Re-attend.	248 1,435	381 2,565	116 938	57 649	235 2,048	125 1,034	23 120	92 1,018	312 3,116	276 2,688	220 2,143	362 2,724	598 5,033	171 1,393	265 1,953	39 127	94 830	3,614 29,814
1-2 years ...	298	292	186	199	478	227	44	243	479	687	546	440	708	470	197	48	197	5,739
2-5 years ...	126	136	207	169	282	139	71	280	335	277	329	339	243	519	174	41	257	3,924
Total ...	2,107	3,374	1,447	1,074	3,043	1,525	258	1,633	4,242	3,928	3,238	3,865	6,582	2,553	2,589	255	1,378	43,091
Average attendance per session ...	41.3	33.7	28.2	21.5	30.4	31.8	14.3	31.4	41.6	52.4	41.5	37.9	43.3	25.8	49.8	36.4	27.0	36.3
Doctors' consultations ...	691	935	418	393	971	436	138	331	1,204	424	1,026	985	1,949	860	690	130	441	12,022
Vaccination and Immunisation: Number of attendances at combined sessions ...	-	-	850	551	-	-	91	518	-	777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,787





Child Welfare Centres

At our seventeen Child Welfare Centres the average attendance per session was 36.3.

For details see table on page 25a.

Welfare Foods Service

At the end of the year there were twenty-three distribution centres, seventeen of these being in our Child Welfare Centres. We are grateful to members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service and others for their help.

Summary of issues:

				<i>National Dried Milk</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil</i>	<i>Vitamin A and D Tablets</i>	<i>Orange Juice</i>
				<i>tins</i>	<i>bottles</i>	<i>packets</i>	<i>bottles</i>
1966	...	...	...	54,513	4,294	3,068	50,693
1967	...	...	...	46,823	4,174	3,018	59,005

Notification of Congenital Malformations

Congenital malformations noticeable at birth continued to be notified with the birth and were reported to the Registrar General as follows:

Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Anencephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Exomphalos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Imperforate anus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syndactyly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polydactyly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Deformed pinna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deformed toes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleft lip and palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Vascular defect of skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deformed genitalia – indeterminate sex	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Multiple deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								31

**Handicapped Children**      Thirty-five children reached the age of five during the year with handicaps persisting as follows:

Severe retardation	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cerebral palsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Severely partially deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Spina bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mongolism	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebellar dysfunction	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Multiple Thalidomide deformities	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Arthritis of hip	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital adrenal hyperplasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deformity of fingers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypertrophic muscular dystrophy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fibrocystic disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

**Antenatal**      Attendances were as shown in the tables.

Six hundred and fifty-nine Kahn tests and six hundred and seventy-eight Haemoglobin estimations were made on specimens taken in the clinics.

The number of antenatal patients in the area whose specimens passed through the Plymouth Blood Transfusion Sub-Centre and were tested for syphilis was 4,813. Six specimens were confirmed positive.

**Postnatal**      The postnatal session is combined with one of our antenatal sessions. Two women out of three attended, one requiring advice or treatment.

**Hospital Maternity Homes**      One thousand and fifty-four Plymouth women were admitted to the Alexandra and Devonport Maternity Homes for confinement on social as distinct from medical grounds.

**Chest Radiography of Expectant Mothers**      Three hundred and eighty-one expectant mothers attended Beaumont House or the Mass Radiography Centre for chest X-ray. Twenty-six mothers were referred through this department, of whom about 58 per cent attended.

# ANTENATAL CLINICS – MIDWIVES’ SESSIONS

	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonport Park</i>	<i>Efford</i>	<i>Ernesettle</i>	<i>Ham</i>	<i>Honick- nowle</i>	<i>Peverell</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Southway</i>	<i>Stone- house</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Midwives' sessions held	100	52	52	52	103	51	51	52	101	52	51	717
1st attendances ... ..	79	116	44	42	144	115	76	117	148	72	106	1,059
Re-attendances ... ..	225	472	192	227	707	343	252	401	678	189	599	4,285
Total attendances ... ..	304	588	236	269	851	458	328	518	826	261	705	5,344
Average attendance per session ...	3.0	11.3	4.5	5.2	8.3	9.0	6.4	10.0	8.2	5.0	13.8	7.5
Number of transfers from 1966 ...	38	23	19	15	79	45	15	42	54	11	40	381
Total number of women attending during 1967 ... ..	117	139	63	57	223	160	91	159	202	83	146	1,440





ANTENATAL CENTRES - MEDICAL SESSIONS

	<i>Crownhill</i>	<i>Devonport Park</i>	<i>Ham</i>	<i>Laira</i>	<i>St. Budeaux</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Stonehouse</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Number of Medical Officers' sessions held ... ..	50	52	51	22	52	103	52	382
1st attendances ... ..	72	102	58	41	19	217	148	657
Re-attendances ... ..	233	363	232	88	81	848	361	2,206
Miscellaneous (Bloods { 1st attendances only) { re-	17 4	103 10	47 4	7 4	65 13	43 4	147 12	429 51
Total attendances { 1st re-	89 237	205 373	105 236	48 92	84 94	260 852	295 373	1,086 2,257
Average attendance per session	6.5	11.1	6.7	6.4	3.4	10.8	12.8	8.8
Number of transfers from 1966	8	24	20	9	4	33	24	122
Total number of { A.N. women attending { during 1967 { Misc.	80 } 97 17 }	126 } 229 103 }	78 } 125 47 }	50 } 57 7 }	23 } 88 65 }	250 } 293 43 }	172 } 329 147 }	779 } 1,208 429 }

Relaxation and  
Mothercraft  
Classes

Classes were held at Crownhill, Peverell, Plympton, Plymstock, St. Budeaux, Seven Trees and Stonehouse Centres, and were well attended.

Attendances were as follows:

Centre	Number of sessions	Number of first attendances	Number of reattendances	Average attendance per session
Crownhill ...	52	125	686	15.6
Peverell ...	52	118	687	15.5
Plympton ...	36	69	281	9.7
Plymstock ...	36	101	279	10.6
St. Budeaux ...	52	130	749	16.8
Seven Trees ...	48	154	930	22.6
Stonehouse ...	51	115	689	15.8

Supervision  
of Midwives

Number notifying their intention to practise, 117  
Number practising in the area at 31.12.67, 94

	<i>As Midwife</i>			
Municipal (including non-medical supervisor of midwives)				37
Alexandra Maternity Home	...	...	...	11
Freedom Fields Hospital	...	...	...	35
Devonport Maternity Home	...	...	...	10
'Mayflower' Mother and Baby Home	...	...	...	1
				—
				94
				==

Approximately 71 per cent of deliveries, district and institutional, were attended by midwives only.

Medical aid was sought by midwives in 126 cases, as follows:

Alexandra Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	25
Domiciliary Midwifery Service	...	...	...	...	101

Maternity and  
Nursing Homes

There were one hundred and seven chronic sick beds and thirty-nine beds for unmarried mothers on the register at the end of the year.

**Maternal Mortality**

Two deaths occurred in Plymouth in 1967. One case did not belong to the city and the other was due to toxæmia of pregnancy.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES		PLYMOUTH	
	Per 1,000 total births		Per 1,000 total births	
	<i>Including Abortions</i>	<i>Excluding Abortions</i>	<i>Including Abortions</i>	<i>Excluding Abortions</i>
1958	0.43	0.35	0.54	0.54
1959	0.38	0.32	0.80	0.53
1960	0.39	0.31	Nil	Nil
1961	0.33	0.27	Nil	Nil
1962	0.35	0.28	Nil	Nil
1963	0.28	0.22	Nil	Nil
1964	0.25	0.20	Nil	Nil
1965	0.25	0.19	0.26	0.26
1966	0.26	0.20	0.77	0.51
1967	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.25

<b>Puerperal Pyrexia</b>	Total notifications ....	....	37
	Outward transfers ....	....	14
	—		
	Belonging to Plymouth ....	....	23
	=		

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum**

There were no cases notified during the year.

**Family Planning**

The Family Planning Association held sessions at Honicknowle, Plympton, Plymstock, Seven Trees and Stonehouse centres.

Attendances were as follows:

	<i>Honicknowle</i>	<i>Plympton</i>	<i>Plymstock</i>	<i>Seven Trees</i>	<i>Stonehouse</i>
Number of clinics held ...	58	47	17	77	49
Number of new cases ...	131	113	59	494	183
Number of check visits ...	451	432	101	1955	557
Number who attended for supplies ... ..	341	274	15	1105	392
Number treated free because pregnancy would be detrimental to health	7	10	3	19	—

**Cervical Cytology Service**            The service for taking cervical smears and examining the breasts of women continued. By the end of this year 4,154 women had been examined. This service is available by applying to the Medical Officer of Health. Examination of the smears is performed by the Plymouth Clinical Area Laboratory.

**Day Nursery**            Arrangements at the nursery continued as in previous years.

The number of children on the register was 42 at the beginning of the year and 53 at the end of the year.

	0-2 years	2-5 years
Number of children admitted during the year        ...        ...        ...        ...	19	52*
Number of children discharged during the year        ...        ...        ...        ...	9*	51
Number of children registered at the end of the year        ...        ...        ...	10	43
Average daily attendance        ...        ...	6.4	28.8

*\* Excludes 5 transfers to 2-5 year group*

**Residential Nurseries**            Visits were made as necessary by the staff to the residential nurseries.

**Nurseries and Child Minders (Regulation) Act, 1948**            At the end of the year there were 30 day nurseries, accommodating 792 children, and 36 child-minders, providing for 284 children, registered. Of the day nursery registrations, 26 relate to play-groups in halls and other premises, and of the child-minders 24 provide play-groups in their own homes. This welcome increase in the number of playgroups has added considerably to the advisory and supervisory work of the section.



# REPORT OF MISS B. FEATHERSTON

## *Moral Welfare Officer*

### **Welfare of Unmarried Mothers and their babies**

The number of new cases reported for the year 1967 shows an increase of 54 from the previous year. This increase, however, is accounted for partly by the added area of Plympton and Plymstock, although the figure for Plymouth is higher than last year by 28 cases. Thus, of the 330 cases reported during the year, 26 were from the added area.

Adoption figures show a very slight increase. We sent 42 babies to the Western National Adoption Society at Bath, 19 babies to the London Borough of Bexley, 8 to the Adoption Sub-Committee of the local Children Department, 5 to the Roman Catholic Adoption Society, and 1 to the Exeter Diocesan Council. The number of girls sent to Mother and Baby Homes was 23.

We are grateful to the Buttle Trust for their continued help to those girls who are trying to keep their babies on very limited incomes. The total amount granted during 1967 was £579. We are indebted to those families who are willing to take in pregnant girls until they are due to be confined, and also to those who are willing to care for the babies afterwards, while the girls go out to work. Dr. Barnardo's help us by taking into their care babies unsuitable for immediate adoption.

We wish to express our thanks to Mr. Leatherby, Justice of the Peace; the St. John Ambulance Brigade; to Commander Goodall of Naval Welfare; Colour-Sergeant Lewis, Royal Marine Welfare; and to hospital staff and general practitioners.

The following is a summary of the work done:

Cases on hand from 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	347
Cases reported in 1967							
Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	242	
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...				60	
Cases reopened in 1967							
Unmarried mothers	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Married women with illegitimate children	...	...				11	
						—	330

Reported by:

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	19
Children Officer	...	...	...	...	5
General practitioners	...	...	...	...	108
Social workers	...	...	...	...	56
City Police	...	...	...	...	4
Hospital Almoners	...	...	...	...	27
Ministry of Social Security	...	...	...	...	5
Probation Officer	...	...	...	...	5
Themselves and others interested	...	...	...	...	101
Total cases dealt with in 1967					677
Number of interviews	...	...	...	...	1,607
Number of visits	...	...	...	...	1,470

Assistance given as follows:—

Taken to Homes:

'St. Nicholas', Exeter	...	...	...	...	2
'St. Olave's', Exeter	...	...	...	...	9
'Mayflower', Salvation Army, Plymouth	...	...	...	...	2
'Morwenna', Penzance	...	...	...	...	7
'Woodside', Plymouth	...	...	...	...	3
					—
					23

Babies:

Restored to mother	...	...	...	...	20
Foster homes	...	...	...	...	122
Adoptions	...	...	...	...	75
Sent to Dr. Barnardo's	...	...	...	...	9
					—
					226
Helped and advised	...	...	...	...	172
Passed to other social workers	...	...	...	...	24
Returned to home town	...	...	...	...	20
Work obtained for	...	...	...	...	5
Sent to lawyer	...	...	...	...	32
Affiliation investigations	...	...	...	...	4
Grants, etc., administered	...	...	...	...	89
Accommodation found for	...	...	...	...	45
Kept in touch with through correspondence	...	...	...	...	23

## REPORT OF MISS H. E. CLUEIT

### *Superintendent of Midwifery Service*

#### **Municipal Midwifery Service**

##### Staff Establishment:

Superintendent, Tutor to the Second Period  
Midwifery Training School and Deputy  
Superintendent;  
30 District Midwives (until 31st March, 1967);  
36 District Midwives (from 1st April, 1967);  
20 Pupil Midwives.

During 1967 the number of babies born at home again showed a decrease, but the number of mothers and babies who were discharged from maternity units in the area increased, and all those mothers and babies received attention from the district midwives.

Out of the total number of district midwives, two with special training continued to devote their time to the care of premature babies and those who need special care, supervising babies discharged from hospital in addition to those born at home.

Mothercraft talks, demonstrations, film presentations and relaxation classes were given at Local Authority clinics in the city to expectant mothers by district midwives, health visitors and physiotherapists. These classes cover a wide variety of subjects and have proved to be most popular.

With the inclusion of Plympton and Plymstock on 1st April, 1967, the staff establishment was increased to thirty-six midwives, and we were pleased to welcome the midwives who joined our staff.

Twenty-three pupil midwives from our second period training school entered the examination of the Central Midwives Board in 1967, and twenty-one were successful at their first attempt. All were resident in the Nurses' Home, 52 Durnford Street, Plymouth, during their six months' training period. The training school continued to play an important part in the recruitment of midwives, both to the domiciliary and hospital services.

During the year thirty-one students who were studying at the local hospitals for the Obstetric Nurse Training Course individually spent a day with a district midwife and were able to observe the care of mothers and babies in their own homes in addition to attending clinic sessions and relaxation classes.



Five members of staff attended approved Post Graduate courses and two attended courses on 'Teaching in Preparation for Parenthood'.

The number of teaching district midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board was fourteen.

After attending a part-time course in preparation for the Midwife Teacher's Diploma, one district midwife entered the written section of the examination in November 1967. Unfortunately, illness prevented her completing the examination, but she hopes to enter again in 1968. One other district midwife commenced a part-time course in October 1967, and she also hopes to enter Part I of the examination for the Midwife Tutor's Diploma in 1968.

The following is a summary of the work done throughout the year:

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Number of cases attended:

(a) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	...	—	
(b) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery		12	
(c) Doctor booked and present at delivery	...	303	
(d) Doctor booked but not present at delivery	...	839	
		—	1,154
Number of cases booked	...	...	1,691

Number of gas and oxygen, and trilene administrations

		<i>Gas and Oxygen</i>	<i>Trilene</i>	
(a) Doctor present at delivery	...	112	162	
(b) Doctor not present at delivery	...	271	451	
		—	—	
		383	613	
		—	—	996

Number of instrumental deliveries:

(a) Doctor not booked	...	...	...	...	—	
(b) Doctor booked	...	...	...	...	10	
					—	10
Number of emergency deliveries	...	...	...	...		9
Number booked who miscarried	...	...	...	...		7
Number of patients transferred to hospital for confinement						201
Number of patients transferred to hospital after confinement						18
Number of antenatal home visits by midwives	...	...				14,022
Number of clinic attendances by midwives	...	...	...			1,797
Number of notifiable puerperal pyrexia cases	...	...	...			1
Number of accouchement sets issued	...	...	...	...		1,294



# REPORT OF MISS O. J. CARPENTER

## *Superintendent Health Visitor*

### Health Visiting Service

Staff Establishment:

Superintendent, Deputy and 33 Health Visitors.

Staff on 31st December 1967:

1 Superintendent

32 Full-time Health Visitors

3 Part-time Health Visitors.

Miss G. Hegarty, appointed Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor in January 1967, died in December. Two full-time and three part-time health visitors resigned during the year. Miss M. Adams retired after twenty-one years' of service to the City, and the other members resigned for personal reasons or employment with other authorities.

With the extension of the City boundary on 1st April, 1967, the staff was increased by six health visitors.

### Training and Refresher Courses

The health visitor students sponsored by Plymouth were successful in their examinations.

Four of the students were engaged by the department while others returned either to their sponsoring authorities or were employed elsewhere.

Bursaries were granted to a further seven students to train at the Plymouth College of Technology as health visitors.

Five members of staff attended Refresher Courses, studying various subjects, including those for field work instructors.

Miss W. D. Thorogood participated with the College of Technology in the production of a pilot television series of health education at primary school level.

### Summary of cases visited:

Tubercular households	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Infectious disease households	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Aged (65 or over)	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
Mentally disordered	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Discharges from general hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Children:							
Born in 1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,260
Born in 1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,165
Born 1962 to 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,701
						—	18,126
Number of home visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,041

REPORT OF MR. T. S. LONGWORTH,  
*Principal Dental Officer*

<b>Dental Treatment of Mothers and Young Children</b>	The dental inspection and treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age has proceeded during the year.
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Special sessions for these patients cannot be efficiently arranged and the work is undertaken during the normal treatment session for school children. This amounted, in total, to the equivalent work done by .27 of a dental officer, or a little over one-quarter of one whole-time dental officer's time.

It is necessary, due to dental decay occurring at a much earlier age, to see young children at three years of age, since, by waiting until they are eventually inspected at school, it may be too late to save the baby teeth at the back, which are of supreme importance to the child and the growth of the jaws and are not normally shed until he is ten years of age.

There is considerable need for treatment amongst pre-school children, and this responsibility rests with the mother. The health visitor can be of great help in this respect by encouraging all mothers to have their children's teeth inspected every four months by a dental surgeon, especially where there are no obviously bad teeth, since when they become noticeable it is often too late to be able to save them.

PART A. ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

Number of Visits for Treatment during year.						<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
First Visit	...	...	...	...	...	293	106
Subsequent Visits	...	...	...	...	...	399	160
TOTAL VISITS						692	266
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the first course commenced during year						33	7
Treatment provided during the year:							
Number of Fillings		...	...	...	...	601	166
Teeth Filled		...	...	...	...	533	154
Teeth Extracted		...	...	...	...	344	137
General Anæsthetics given				...	...	121	12
Emergency Visits by patients				...	...	144	29
Patients X-rayed				...	...	1	5
Patients Treated by Scaling &/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)						17	39
Teeth otherwise Conserved				...	...	73	
Teeth Root Filled				...	...		3
Inlays				...	...		—
Crowns				...	...		1
Number of Courses of Treatment completed during the year						238	66

PART B. PROSTHETICS

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ...	5
Patients supplied with Other Dentures ... ..	5
Number of Dentures supplied ... ..	18

PART C. ANAESTHETICS

General Anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers	133
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PART D. INSPECTIONS

	<i>Children 0-4 (incl.)</i>	<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers</i>
Number of Patients given First Inspections during year ... ..	A 439	D 112
Number of Patients in A and D above who required treatment ... ..	B 306	E 105
Number of Patients in B and E above who were offered treatment ... ..	C 294	F 105

PART E. SESSIONS

*Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days)  
devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare patients*

For Treatment ... ..	143
For Health Education ... ..	—



# Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

*Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector*

MR. W. G. LOCK

**Introduction** In submitting this report I would again like to record my appreciation of the help which Dr. T. A. I. Rees has given me and to thank my staff, both inspectorial and clerical, for their loyal support and co-operation throughout the year.

It is with regret that I have to report the death in July of Mr. F. E. Day, who was the Senior Food and Drugs Inspector. He was a very loyal, enthusiastic and conscientious officer, and his presence in the department has been very much missed. I would also mention the departure of Mr. L. Miller, the Port Health Inspector, who resigned in May to take up an appointment at Milford Haven, and who has been replaced by Mr. J. H. Rendell, who came from the City of London.

The number of qualified public health inspectors remained five short of the establishment, a situation which gave rise to much concern. It is pleasing to report, however, that two more student public health inspectors succeeded in passing their intermediate examination, and it is to be hoped that next year, when the five students in the department sit for the final examination, the staff position will be improved.

## WATER SUPPLY

**Consumption** The average daily consumption of water for 1967 was 19,664,000 gallons, an increase of 659,000 gallons over the daily average for 1966. The water supply area includes the whole of Plympton Rural District and part of Tavistock Rural District.

**Supply** The rainfall over the catchment area was 76.02 inches, a little less than the previous year but approximately 7.4 inches higher than the average of 68.61 inches. From May until October the rainfall was 40.79 inches which compares with the average of 29.65 inches.

To augment the supply, a total of 279,000,000 gallons of water were pumped from Lopwell, 84,000,000 gallons from 5th May to 22nd May, and 195,000,000 gallons from the 21st June to 31st July.

There was no necessity to impose any restrictions on the use of water.

**Water****treatment**

An average of 0.5 part per million of chlorine has been added to the water at Burrator and, after filtering, the water has been again chlorinated and treated with lime to correct the pH.

The River Tavy water has been chlorinated, treated with coagulants, settled, filtered and again chlorinated.

**Bacteriological examination**

During 1967, with a view to ensuring that a pure supply of water was maintained, 100 routine samples were taken and submitted to bacteriological examination. The results of these examinations are shown in the following table:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli. present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli. absent in 100 ml.</i>
From City Mains ...	86	2 (1 non-fæcal) (1 fæcal)	84
From wells and springs	14	3 (fæcal)	11
GRAND TOTAL ...	100	5 (1 non-fæcal) (4 fæcal)	95

In addition to the samples shown in the above table, whilst water was being obtained from Lopwell, samples of water were taken regularly at the Crownhill Water Works during and after treatment. Of the 183 samples taken, 9 were returned 'E. coli present in 100 ml.'

A further 21 samples were taken in connection with newly constructed water mains: of these, 10 samples were found to contain faecal coli.

Twenty-five samples were also taken from Maker Camp in Cornwall, which is the responsibility of the Education Committee. Of these samples, four were found to contain faecal coli.

Chemical  
Analysis

Six samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis. The following table gives a summary of the results of the analysis, the figures representing parts per million:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER DURING 1967  
(parts per million)

<i>Sample Number</i>	<i>14th February</i>	<i>14th February</i>	<i>19th October</i>	<i>17th November</i>	<i>14th December</i>	<i>14th December</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Temporary Hardness ...	5.0	4.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	6.0
Permanent Hardness ...	8.0	9.0	8.0	10.0	9.0	9.0
Total Hardness ...	13.0	13.0	15.0	16.0	14.0	15.0
Chlorine as Chlorides ...	11.0	11.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	12.0
Ammonia, Saline ...	Nil	0.006	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ammonia, Albuminoid ...	0.012	0.016	0.046	0.024	0.012	0.020
Nitrates as Nitrogen ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrites as Nitrogen ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen (absorbed 4 hours at 27°C) ...	0.15	0.16	0.65	0.25	0.15	0.2
Metals (Zinc, Copper, Lead, Iron and Manganese) ...	Nil	Nil	1.7 copper	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH value ...	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.9

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for part of the foregoing information.



## SWIMMING-POOLS

Details of the results of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination from swimming-pools in the City are shown in the following table:

### RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF WATER OBTAINED FROM BATHING-POOLS IN THE CITY DURING 1967

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli. present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli. absent in 100 ml.</i>
Ballard Centre ... (City Mains)	15	—	15
Burrington Secondary Modern School (City Mains) ...	4	1 (faecal)	3
Central Park Bathing Pool ... (City Mains)	8	2 (faecal)	6
Central Park Paddling Pools... (City Mains)	14	11 (faecal)	3
Compton Primary School ... (City Mains) ...	3	—	3
Devonport Park Paddling Pool (City Mains)	2	—	2
Drake Primary School ... (City Mains)	2	1 (faecal)	1
Efford Secondary Modern School (City Mains) ...	2	—	2
Glenholt Camp ... (City Mains)	1	—	1
Kingsland School ... (City Mains)	1	—	1
Montpelier Junior School ... (City Mains)	3	2 (faecal)	1
Mount Wise Juniors' Bathing Pool (Sea Water) ...	6	1 (faecal)	5
Mount Wise Infants' Paddling Pool (City Mains) ...	5	2 (faecal)	3
Mount Wise Ladies' Bathing Pool (Sea Water) ...	5	3 (faecal)	2
Mount Wise Men's Bathing Pool (Sea Water) ...	5	2 (faecal)	3
Munday House ... (City Mains)	1	—	1



SWIMMING POOLS—*continued*

<i>Source</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>B. Coli. present in 100 ml.</i>	<i>B. Coli. absent in 100 ml.</i>
Pennycross Primary School ... (City Mains)	4	2 (faecal)	2
Plymouth College Bathing ... Pool (City Mains)...	1	—	1
South Trelawney Junior ... School (City Mains)	4	1 (faecal)	3
Tinside Bathing Pool ... (Sea Water)	8	3 (2 faecal)	5
Whitleigh Junior School ... (City Mains)	18	5 (3 faecal)	13
Widely Technical School ... (City Mains)	2	—	2
Woodfield Junior School ... (City Mains)	17	6 (3 faecal)	11
Goosewell Junior School ... (City Mains)	3	1	2
Hooe Junior School ... (City Mains)	3	—	3
Plympton County Primary ... School (City Mains)	3	1 (faecal)	2
Plympton County Secondary ... School (City Mains)	1	—	1
Plymstock Comprehensive ... School (City Mains)	3	1 (faecal)	2
Woodford County Infants' ... School (City Mains)	3	1 (faecal)	2
Woodford County Junior ... School (City Mains)	3	1 (faecal)	2
Knowle Primary School ... (City Mains)	4	1	3
Southway Primary School ... (City Mains)	3	1 (faecal)	2

**Mount Gould  
Hospital  
Hydrotherapy  
Pool**

Eleven water samples were taken from the hydrotherapy pool at Mount Gould Hospital. All samples were satisfactory.

**Downham  
Spastic School  
Hydrotherapy  
Pool**

A water sample taken from the hydrotherapy pool at Downham Spastic School was found to be satisfactory.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of complaints of housing defects and nuisances received and given attention during the year was 2,350.

**Prosecutions**      Only on three occasions was it necessary for legal proceedings to be instituted in connection with abatement notices which had not been complied with by the owners. In all three cases nuisance orders were made by the Magistrates, the times allowed in the orders being eight weeks, two months and three months. In two cases, costs were awarded against the owners.

**Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act**      Further notifications of occupation of premises have been received during the year and the numbers of the various types of premises registered at the end of 1967 as compared with 1966 are as follows:

<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Number Registered</i>		
	<i>End of 1966</i>	<i>End of 1967</i>	
Offices ... ..	545	613	(39)
Wholesale shops, warehouses ... ..	127	142	(12)
Retail shops ... ..	938	1,112	(108)
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ... ..	159	181	(14)
Fuel storage depots ... ..	4	5	(1)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,773	2,053	(174)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The figures in brackets indicate the numbers and types of premises which were formerly in the area of the Plympton Rural District Council.

The total number of general inspections and reinspections made were 742, and the number of contraventions of the provisions of the Act observed were 140, of which 106 had been rectified by the end of the year.

In addition to the general inspections made, investigations were carried out in connection with 49 accidents which were reported to the department. These accidents occurred in the following classes of premises:

Offices	...	...	...	2
Retail shops	...	...	...	31
Wholesale premises	...	...	...	7
Catering establishments and Canteens	...	...	...	9
TOTAL				49

The accidents in the offices involved employees who fell down the stairs and who jammed fingers in a safe door. In the wholesale premises, accidents were caused by persons falling from stairs or ladders (4); striking against an object; struck by a falling object; and an injury sustained whilst handling goods. Accidents in catering establishments were caused by tripping or slipping on stairs or on the same level (4); struck by falling objects (3); injuring a hand whilst tapping a barrel of beer; and cutting fingers when using a meat-slicer.

Most of the accidents happened on retail shop premises, and were caused by falling down stairs or from different levels (7); and tripping or slipping on the same level (12). Other accidents were caused by striking against objects (3); being struck by a falling object (3); straining back lifting goods (2); cutting fingers when using a meat-slicer and a knife; wood splinter in the hand; and a pin penetrating the foot.

Where necessary, advice regarding accident prevention was given to the occupiers concerned, but in most cases the circumstances were not such as to warrant further action being taken.

Copies of reports on accidents notified by firms to the local authority are sent to the Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories at Bristol, the appropriate officer appointed by the Minister of Labour who is available to advise on technical problems of accident prevention.



Common Lodging Houses
Regular inspections of the two common lodging houses in the City have been made during the year and improvements effected when these have been necessary.

Factories and Outworkers
Details of the sanitary inspection of factories under the Factories Act, 1961, and of the outwork carried on within the City are given in the following tables:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises  (i)	Number on Register (ii)	Number of		
		Inspections (iii)	Written Notices (iv)	Occupiers prosecuted (v)
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	17	13	3	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	605	306	18	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	17	13	—	—
TOTALS ...	639	332	21	—

## 2. Cases in which defects were found.

<i>Particulars</i>  (i)	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted</i> (vi)
	<i>Found</i> (ii)	<i>Remedied</i> (iii)	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i> (iv)	<i>Referred by H.M. Inspector</i> (v)	
Want of cleanliness(s.1)	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (s. 2)	1	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temper- ature (s. 3) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventila- tion (s. 4) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (s. 7)(a) Insufficient ...	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	15	15	—	10	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

**PREMISES INSPECTED.**

The following table shows the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year, together with information regarding the action taken as a result of these inspections:—

Premises Inspected	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices served or Improvements required	Intimation Notices complied with or Improvements effected	Statutory Notices served during the year	Statutory Notices complied with during the year
Houses inspected (Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	3,582	1,104	—	99	—
Houses reinspected (Public Health and Housing Acts)	5,946	—	1,052	—	83
No. of premises (other than houses) ... ..	963	34	37	—	—
No. of Interviews ... ..	1,208	—	—	—	—
Visits to contacts of infectious diseases ... ..	28	—	—	—	—
No. of houses visited regarding notifiable diseases ...	248	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding Food Poisoning ... ..	208	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses ... ..	105	8	7	1	1
Boarding Houses ... ..	21	1	1	—	—
Butchers ... ..	233	21	17	4	4
Cinemas and Amusement Places ... ..	4	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	5	—	—	—	—
Dairies and Milk shops ... ..	63	2	2	—	—
Food Vehicles ... ..	173	17	8	—	—
Fresh Fish Shops ... ..	18	3	3	—	—
Fresh Fish Carts ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
Fried Fish and Chips Shops ... ..	55	8	6	—	—
Fruit and vegetable shops ... ..	35	4	3	—	—
Hairdressing establishments ... ..	14	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	122	2	2	—	—
Knackers Yards ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Markets ... ..	32	—	—	—	—
Meat Vehicles ... ..	7	—	—	—	—
Number of shops visited regarding Merchandise Marks Act ... ..	5	—	—	—	—
Milk Vehicles ... ..	13	1	1	—	—
Offensive Trades ... ..	8	—	—	—	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act ... ..	742	140	106	—	—
Outworkers premises ... ..	16	—	—	—	—
Pet Shops ... ..	30	1	1	—	—
Premises to examine foodstuffs ... ..	1,470	—	—	—	—
Preserved food premises ... ..	6	—	—	—	—
Provision Shops ... ..	502	23	17	—	—
Public Houses ... ..	27	2	2	—	—
Public Conveniences ... ..	558	—	—	—	—
Rag Flock premises ... ..	2	—	—	—	—
Restaurants and other food preparation premises ...	241	19	15	2	2
Schools ... ..	119	—	—	—	—
School Kitchens ... ..	22	1	1	—	—
Second-hand shops ... ..	24	1	1	—	—
Sites ... ..	518	31	32	—	—
Slaughterhouses ... ..	122	—	—	—	—
Smoke observations ... ..	76	3	3	1	1
Swimming baths ... ..	169	1	1	—	—
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. ... ..	138	5	5	—	—
Tips ... ..	37	—	—	—	—
Water Courses ... ..	157	—	—	—	—
Inspections of houses for infestation of rats and mice	2,018	1,003	890	—	—
Inspections of premises other than houses for rats and mice ... ..	490	271	219	—	—
Visits to Public Health Laboratory ... ..	302	—	—	—	—
Rent investigations ... ..	8	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,230	—	—	—	—







3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work  (1)	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	<i>Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>  (2)	<i>Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>  (3)	<i>Number of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>  (4)	<i>Number of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i>  (5)	<i>Notices served</i>  (6)	<i>Prose- cutions</i>  (7)
Wearing apparel, making, etc. ...	106	—	—	—	—	—

**Pet Animals Act, 1951** During the year, following visits to the premises by the Public Health Inspectors and the staff of the Chief Fire Officer, and after the carrying out of improvements where necessary, eleven licences were issued in accordance with the Act, two of which related to premises formerly in the area administered by the Plympton Rural District Council.

**Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963** In accordance with the Act, two new licences have been issued and six licences renewed. Of the latter, two establishments are situated in the area formerly administered by the Plympton Rural District Council.

**Riding Establishments Act, 1964** There are four such establishments in the City, two of which are situated in the added portion of the City. Following the necessary inspections and in one case the carrying out of certain improvements, the licences were renewed.

**Rodent Control** The number of complaints of rats and mice infestation received during the year was 1,271, and details of the inspections made as a result of these complaints are given in the following table:

	<i>Owned by Local Authority</i>	<i>Type of Property</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>Dwellinghouses (including Council houses)</i>	<i>Other premises</i>	
Number of properties in- spected as a result of:				
(a) Notification ... ..	73	1,000	198	1,271
(b) Survey ... ..	—	1	—	1
(c) Otherwise ... ..	—	1	—	1
Total inspections carried out	105	2,018	322	2,445
Number of properties in- spected found to be infes- ted by:				
(a) Rats				
{ Major infestation...	—	—	—	—
{ Minor infestation...	48	812	128	988
(b) Mice				
{ Major infestation...	—	—	—	—
{ Minor infestation...	25	190	70	285
Number of infested proper- ties treated				
by Local Authority ...	73	1,003	197	1,273
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out ... 2				

By the end of the year, with the co-operation of owners and occupiers, successful treatments had been effected in respect of 890 houses and 219 other premises.

To keep rodent infestation under control, the usual twice annually test bait and maintenance treatment of sewers was carried out.

A minimum amount of treatment was necessary in sewers and the refuse tip during the year.

#### **Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960**

In June, it was necessary to obtain authority for the institution of legal proceedings in respect of the unauthorised use of land at Chaddlewood as a caravan site. This land was being used to accommodate six caravans, occupied by nine adults and sixteen children, and conditions were very unsatisfactory. At the subsequent hearing of the case by the magistrates, the occupier of the land was fined £10 for using the land as a Caravan site without a site licence.

**Rag Flock** Four samples of filling materials were taken for analysis during the year under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, of which one consisted of rag flock, one of woollen mixture felt and two of cotton felt. All these samples proved to be satisfactory.

**Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs** Nine samples of fertilisers and four samples of feeding-stuffs were taken during the year for analysis. One of the samples of fertilisers was found to be unsatisfactory and a warning was given to the manufacturers: all the samples of feeding-stuffs were found to be satisfactory.

**The Toys (Safety) Regulations, 1967** These regulations, made under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, came into force on 1st November, 1967, and prohibit the use of celluloid in toys, other than ping-pong balls, and imposes restrictions in relation to the paint which may be used in toys.

One sample, an abacus, was taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported that it complied with the regulations.

**The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957** During the year, twenty-four inspections were carried out of boiling-plants used for the treatment of waste foods. Two new licences were granted.

**National Survey of Air Pollution** Daily observations have been continued at the three recording stations established in the City, and the results obtained during the year are shown in the table.

Period	No. of weeks in period	Daily averages in millionth parts of a gramme per cubic litre					
		Plymouth Market		Whitleigh Secondary Modern School		Mount Street Primary School	
		Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
January ... ..	4	104	88	48	38	156	105
February ... ..	5	74	87	30	41	111	93
March ... ..	4	43	58	17	26	55	62
April ... ..	4	35	56	20	41	57	88
May ... ..	5	20	40	8	31	22	34
June ... ..	4	12	41	7	47	17	41
July ... ..	4	14	43	6	31	14	39
August ... ..	5	13	39	7	30	11	27
September ... ..	4	21	33	9	30	26	32
October ... ..	4	27	36	17	27	36	40
November... ..	4	103	94	42	27	118	93
December ... ..	5	125	95	32	26	151	79
Winter: January–March October–December	26	81	78	31	31	107	79
Summer: April–September	26	19	42	9	34	24	43

The three sites are classified as follows:

- Plymouth Market

Commercial area with predominantly central heating.
- Whitleigh School

Residential area with low-density housing.
- Mount Street School

Residential area with high-density housing.

I would like to record my thanks to the Headmaster, the staff and the scholars at Whitleigh Secondary School for their help in making daily observations during term-time.



## HOUSING

### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	... ..	3,582
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	9,528
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	... ..	85
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	215
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	60
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	1,104

### 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT THE SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	... ..	969
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### 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	8
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	2
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	99
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a)	By owners	82
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	1

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(3) Number of Undertakings not to use unfit houses accepted							3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(6) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(7) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit following acceptance of schemes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

(d) Proceedings under Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

Number of dwelling-houses subject to operative Demolition Orders where Closing Orders were substituted	...	...	—
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(e) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	23
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	...	...	7
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	...	...	3

4. HOUSING ACT, 1957, PART IV—OVERCROWDING:—

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year			95
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	111
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	584
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year	...		8
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year			12
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	57

## CLEARANCE AREAS.

During this year, no representations have been made in respect of unfit houses included in Clearance Areas and there are no outstanding Orders awaiting confirmation.

**Well-maintained Payments**      A well-maintained payment which the Minister has directed shall be made has been negotiated and settled with the owner of one property in the sum of £333. 0s. 0d.

**Rent Act, 1957**      Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year. In each case a Certificate of Disrepair was issued in respect of all the defects which the tenants had previously requested their landlords to remedy.

**Improvement of Houses**      During the year, 187 visits have been made to houses in connection with Standard Grants and 78 visits in respect of Discretionary Grants. These visits are made for the purpose of indemnifying the properties against demolition and to certify that they should provide satisfactory housing accommodation for the specified periods.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

**Bacteriological Examination of Milk**      One hundred and seventy-seven samples of milk were taken for bacteriological examination.

The following table shows the number of samples of various descriptions of milk submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, and the results:

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

<i>Description of Milk</i>	<i>Total Number of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Void</i>
"Untreated" Milk ...	10	5	5	Nil
Pasteurised ...	141	140	1	Nil

The County Dairy Husbandry Adviser of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was contacted regarding the five samples of 'untreated' milk which were found to be unsatisfactory and which were of milk produced at a farm outside the City boundary. He arranged for the producer to be seen and advised by one of his staff regarding methods of production.

**Phosphatase Test**      A total of 139 samples of Pasteurised milk were obtained and submitted to the Phosphatase Test for checking the efficiency of the pasteurising process. All but one of these samples were returned as satisfactory.

**Turbidity Test**      Twenty-seven samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test and all were found to be satisfactory.

**Brucella Abortus Ring Test**      The ten samples of 'untreated' milk were submitted to the Brucella Abortus Ring Test and found to be satisfactory.

**Biological Examination of Samples**      One sample of 'untreated' milk was tested by guinea-pig injection for the presence of tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus; the sample was found to be satisfactory.

**Licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 and 1965**      The following table shows the number of licences to use the various designations applied to milk issued during the year.



<i>Description of Licence</i>	<i>Number Issued</i>
Dealer's Sterilised and/or Pasteurised and/or Untreated Licences ... ..	16
TOTAL ... ..	16

**Chemical Analysis of Milk**           Fifteen samples of Pasteurised milk, five samples of Pasteurised (Channel Island) milk and eight samples of Sterilised milk were obtained for analysis. All these samples were found to be genuine.

**Registration under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959**       During the year, two premises were registered for the sale of cream.

**Ice-cream**           The number of applications for registration of premises for the sale of loose and pre-packed ice-cream was thirty-six.

**Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Ice-cream**       During the year, forty-seven samples of ice-cream were submitted to the form of Methylene Blue Test prescribed by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Hot Mix</i>	<i>Cold Mix</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Grade 1. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—4½ hours or more ... ..	29	1	30
Grade 2. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—2½ hours to 4 hours ... ..	10	1	11
Grade 3. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—½ to 2 hours ... ..	1	Nil	1
Grade 4. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—0 hours	5	Nil	5
TOTALS ... ..	45	2	47

Of the forty-five samples of 'Hot Mix', eleven were pre-packed. Nine of these samples were placed in Grade 1 and two in Grade 2.

**Ice-cream  
Utensils**

The following table compares the results of samples of ice-cream utensil water and loose ice-cream taken at the same time and from the same vehicle.

Where the results were unsatisfactory, warning letters were sent and advice given to the firms concerned and to the vendors as to the use of suitable sterilants for the storage of the utensils.

Number of Samples	UTENSIL WATER		ICE-CREAM			
			Grade of Sample			
	Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	B. Coli (type 1) per 100 ml.	1	2	3	4
1	1,800	1,800	1	—	—	—
1	1,800	900	1	—	—	—
1	1,800	35	1	—	—	—
1	250	250	1	—	—	—
1	70	Nil	—	1	—	—
2	25	25	1	—	1	—
2	25	Nil	2	—	—	—
4	Nil	Nil	1	3	—	—
—						
13						
==						

**Chemical  
Analysis  
of Ice-cream**

During the year, four samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted to chemical analysis, all of which were found to be satisfactory. The results are given in the following table:

Sample No.	Fat other than Butter-fat	Butter-fat	Non-fatty milk solids	Sugar
1	9.53%	0.87%	9.07%	13.5%
2	Nil	7.1%	8.5%	14%
3	7.32%	2.4%	14%	12%
4	8.05%	Nil	13.3%	11.5%

**Bacteriological  
Examination  
of Other Foods**

During the year, a sample was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. This was of corned beef. No pathogenic organisms were isolated.

# FOOD AND DRUGS

**Adulteration**      The various samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year are classified in the following table, together with the number of the various articles which were found to be adulterated:

<i>Article Sampled</i>	<i>Formal Samples</i>		<i>Informal Samples</i>		<i>Total No.</i>
	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Adulterated</i>	
Aspirin ... ..	—	—	6	2	8
Bicarbonate of Soda ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Butter ... ..	—	—	8	—	8
Cheese ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Cocoa ... ..	—	—	8	—	8
Coffee Essence ... ..	—	—	4	—	4
Coffee (Instant) ... ..	—	—	2	—	2
Cream ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Custard Powder ... ..	—	—	3	—	3
Fish Paste ... ..	—	—	6	—	6
Fish Sticks ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Flour ... ..	—	—	5	—	5
Gin ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Ice-cream ... ..	—	—	4	—	4
Instant Whip ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Jam and Marmalade ... ..	—	—	4	—	4
Jellies ... ..	—	—	6	—	6
Lollipops ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Meat Paste ... ..	—	—	8	—	8
Marzipan ... ..	—	—	4	—	4
Meat Pies ... ..	—	—	2	—	2
Milk:					
{ Pasteurised ... ..	8	—	—	—	8
{ Channel Island ... ..	5	—	—	—	5
{ Sterilised... ..	3	—	—	—	3
{ Condensed ... ..	—	—	2	—	2
Sausages ... ..	—	—	6	—	6
Sausage Rolls ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Spices ... ..	—	—	4	—	4
Sugar ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Potato Chips ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Whiskey ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
Wine (leib wachter) ... ..	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS ... ..	17	—	92	3	112



In the case of the unsatisfactory samples of aspirin tablets, the fault was an excess of free salicylic acid which was attributed to the age of the goods. In each case the shopkeeper withdrew the small remaining stocks from sale.

The sample of sugar which was found to be unsatisfactory was taken following a complaint from a resident in a hotel. The Public Analyst reported that the sample contained a small quantity of common salt and it was subsequently concluded that this was due to the sugar having been unintentionally stored in a container which previously was used for salt.

In addition to the samples shown in the table, a foreign body found in a bottle of milk was submitted to the Public Analyst and this, on analysis, was found to be an aspirin tablet.

Following a complaint from the Stores Officer that flour being delivered to schools in paper sacks was found to have an offensive odour, a visit to the premises of the suppliers revealed that the sacks being used had originally been used for the packing of dried milk. One of the sacks was submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that the inner lining of the bag was contaminated with a product produced as the result of the rancid decomposition of dried milk, and expressed the opinion that flour stored in the sack would become tainted with these products of rancidity to an extent sufficient to render the flour objectionable to use.

The firm readily withdrew all flour stored in these bags, which was subsequently disposed of for animal feeding, and discontinued the use of such bags forthwith.

**Pesticides  
and other**

**Toxic Chemicals**

A further six samples of foodstuffs were taken during the year as part of the national programme of sampling foodstuffs with a view to discovering the levels of toxic substances which may be present. The samples taken were of Junior vegetables and beef, light ale, ox liver, turnips, pears and cheese, and all were found to be satisfactory.

**Contamination  
of Food**

A number of cases of food contamination came to the notice of the department during the year which indicated a certain lack of care in the preparation, storage and handling of food. Visits were made to the premises concerned when they were situated within the City boundary and the occupiers cautioned and advised as to the steps which should be taken to



prevent contamination in any form. In the cases of those firms situated outside the area of the City, warning letters were sent and the Chief Public Health Inspectors of the areas in which the premises were situated were notified.

In two cases it was felt necessary that legal proceedings should be taken. These concerned small portions of glass found in bottles of milk, one of which had been delivered to a school and the other to a private household. The dairy firm implicated was fined ten pounds in each case and was required to pay costs of ten guineas.

**Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection** Details of the number of animals killed in the Plymouth area are shown in the following tables. Of the 17,929 pigs killed, 10,572 were killed and inspected at the slaughterhouse of Messrs. Bowyers Limited, which is situated in the area added to the City in April, 1967.

				<i>Slaughtered and inspected</i>
Bovines	...	...	...	9,417
Calves	...	...	...	353
Sheep ...	...	...	...	4,724
Pigs ...	...	...	...	17,929
				<hr/>
				32,423
				<hr/>

The total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year from animals killed inside and outside the City was 56 tons 19 cwts. 2 qtrs. 1 lb.

Details of the number of whole carcasses condemned and of carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned are shown in the table which follows:

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed ...	7,627	1,790	353	4,724	17,929	—
Number inspected ...	7,627	1,790	353	4,724	17,929	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcasses condemned</i>	19	41	42	56	52	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	2,273	1,233	10	465	2,077	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease and other conditions, excluding Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ... ..	30.05%	71.17%	14.73%	11.02%	11.87%	—

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	6	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	2	4	—	—	332	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0.02%	0.22%	0.0%	0.0%	1.88%	—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
<b>CYSTICERCOSIS</b> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	19	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation ... ..	19	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Since 1st April, 1967, as a result of the extension of the City boundaries, the meat inspection service has been extended to the abattoir operated by Messrs. Bowyers at Plympton for the production of pork.

Considerable extension of these premises is in hand, and a new, modern meat cutting and preparation room is being constructed. It is anticipated that Messrs. Bowyers will increase their throughput, which may initially occasion attendant problems in the existing abattoir building, which basically is not being changed.

**Slaughterhouse  
(Hygiene)  
(Amendment)  
Regulations,  
1966**

These regulations came into operation on 1st February, 1967. Considerable interest was attached to the control of the use of wiping cloths, which are allowed provided that a freshly sterilised cloth is used for each carcase.

On the line system of dressing as used at the abattoir in Maxwell Road, three such cloths would have to be used on each adult bovine carcase at different stages of dressing.

From an economic and practical viewpoint, most producers have instituted the use of sprays for washing carcases – the alternative to using wiping-cloths.

Some concern was felt owing to the lack of chilling facilities at the abattoir. The presence of an excess of moisture on warm carcase meat, particularly in humid weather, does not contribute to storage for prolonged periods.

The use of tough, absorbent paper has helped but as the use of any cloths will not be allowed after 31st October, 1968, it may well be that the regulations could be extended to restrict the use of this paper.

No particular problem has arisen from the use of the sprays, but the wholesalers obviously kill only for their immediate requirements and the meat is not allowed to hang and mature overlong.

Adequate chilling facilities would appear to be essential in any modern concept of slaughtering. A better and more hygienic end-product would result.

#### **Unsound Foodstuffs**

The following summary indicates the quantity of foodstuffs examined and found to be unfit for food:

TINNED GOODS					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat ...	...	...	...	...	11	18	2	15
Ham	...	...	...	...	1	9	3	27
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	—	14	2	12
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	21
Soup	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	3
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	1	15	3	8
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	1	11	2	9
Jams and marmalade	...	...	...	...	—	2	1	16
Cream	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	26
PROVISIONS								
Dried vegetables	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	15
Fresh vegetables	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	21
Fresh fruit	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	11
Dried fruit	...	...	...	...	—	3	0	8
Flour	...	...	...	...	—	15	0	23
Cereals	...	...	...	...	—	1	0	26
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	0
Sweets and chocolate	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	9
Cheese	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	5
Cakes and cake mixture	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	6
Butter	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	13
Poultry	...	...	...	...	—	8	1	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	—	17	0	21
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	0
Rabbits	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	6
MEAT PRODUCTS								
Bacon	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	2
Sausages and sausage meat	...	...	...	...	—	1	2	3



Fish Inspection

The following summary indicates the quantity of fish, smoked fish and other varieties examined during the year, and the quantity found to be unfit for food:

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Quantity of fish inspected ...	... 1,375	0	0	0	
Quantity of mixed fish found to be unfit for human consumption ...	1	3	0	17	
Quantity of smoked fish found to be unfit for human consumption ...	—	—	—	—	
Quantity of shell-fish found to be unfit for human consumption ...	—	—	—	24	

Inspection of other Food Premises

The following table gives details of the number and type of the various food premises within the City, information regarding compliance with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, which relate to washing facilities, together with the number of inspections made and action taken as a result of these inspections:

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Number fitted to comply with Regulation 16</i>	<i>Number to which Regulation 19 applies</i>	<i>Number fitted to comply with Regulation 19</i>	<i>Number of inspections made</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Notices complied with</i>
For manufacture of ice cream ...	5	5	5	5	20	—	—
Preparation and sale of fried fish and chips ...	75	75	75	75	55	8	6
Restaurants and other food preparation places ...	193	193	193	193	241	21	17
Butchers' shops ...	189	189	189	189	233	25	21
Bakehouses ...	36	36	36	36	105	9	8
Fresh fish shops (other than registered premises) ...	37	37	37	37	18	3	3
General provisions shops ...	1,082	1,082	1,025	1,025	722	31	24
Fruit and vegetable shops ...							
Dairies and premises licensed to sell milk, cream or ice cream							
Public houses ...	257	257	257	257	27	2	2

**The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966**

These new regulations came into force on 1st January, 1967, and, as their name implies, lay down requirements as to food hygiene in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles. Prior to the coming into operation of the legislation, owners and occupiers of stalls and vehicles were circularised as to the requirements of the regulations and interviewed where necessary or requested.

In December, during an evening inspection of vehicles operated by mobile traders, the conditions found in the cases of three vehicles from which hot-dogs were being sold were unsatisfactory and, as warnings had been previously given, it was considered necessary that legal proceedings should be instituted. The contraventions of the regulations related to the absence of hot or cold water, dirty towels, the absence of a towel and the absence of the name and address of the proprietor of the vehicles. At the subsequent hearing of the cases by the magistrates, fines totalling sixty pounds were inflicted upon the defendant.

**The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960**

Towards the end of the year, it was also necessary to obtain the authority of the Health and Welfare Committee for the institution of legal proceedings against the proprietor of a fruit and vegetable shop who had been found to be contravening the provisions of the regulations in that foodstuffs were being displayed on the forecourt of the shop at a height of less than eighteen inches from the ground despite warnings which had been previously given. At the hearing of the cases by the magistrates, fines of five pounds and three pounds were inflicted in respect of the two offences.

**Educational Activities**

During the year, the Plymouth Co-operative Society have continued their short courses for new entrants, to whom the Senior Food and Drugs Inspector has given talks on food hygiene.

Talks to women's organisations and student nurses have also continued, and a new feature in health education has been the talks given to second-year students at the College of Domestic Science.

Arrangements have been made for the inauguration at the Technical College Evening Institute of a course 'Food Hygiene and the Handling of Food'. The course will be held under the auspices of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. The Senior Food and Drugs Inspector has been appointed as a lecturer to this course.

**Clean Food  
Certificates**

These certificates, of which only a very limited number have been issued, are awarded in respect of premises where an exceptionally high standard of food hygiene is maintained, and are reviewed every six months. At the review in April, owing to a change of management and the closure of a business, two certificates were withdrawn and the number of certificates issued was reduced to seven. These were all renewed at the review later in the year.



TABLE 1.  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1967—BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 year</i>	<i>2 years</i>	<i>3 years</i>	<i>4 years</i>	<i>5-9 years</i>	<i>10-14 years</i>	<i>15-19 years</i>	<i>20-24 years</i>	<i>25-34 years</i>	<i>35-44 years</i>	<i>45-64 years</i>	<i>65 years and over</i>	<i>Total All Ages</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	2	3	1	1	—	16
Encephalitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	10	7	20
Food Poisoning ... ..	1	1	—	1	1	4	2	4	3	2	2	4	5	30
Measles ... ..	183	492	696	647	627	1307	26	14	5	14	—	—	—	4011
Meningococcal Infections ...	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	5	4	4	4	1	6	2	2	2	6	4	10	22	72
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	17	2	1	—	37
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	3	2	8	27	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	51
Typhoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	56	61	66	77	63	168	10	7	—	11	—	—	—	519
TOTALS ...	247	559	771	733	702	1515	47	40	23	53	11	27	34	4762



TABLE 2.  
QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—PLYMOUTH—1967

DISEASE	JANUARY TO MARCH			APRIL TO JUNE			JULY TO SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER TO DECEMBER			TOTALS FOR YEAR		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	2	1	3	1	2	3	5	2	7	2	1	3	10	6	16
Encephalitis ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ... ..	—	3	3	2	4	6	4	4	8	1	2	3	7	13	20
Food Poisoning ... ..	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	12	15	27	14	16	30
Measles ... ..	1489	1363	2852	497	499	996	78	76	154	4	5	9	2068	1943	4011
Meningococcal Infections	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ... ..	17	9	26	10	5	15	7	5	12	7	12	19	41	31	72
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	—	19	19	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	8	8	—	37	37
Scarlet Fever ... ..	12	16	28	3	10	13	2	3	5	2	3	5	19	32	51
Typhoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	35	42	77	73	85	158	104	116	220	27	37	64	239	280	519
TOTALS ...	1559	1456	3015	587	610	1197	200	212	412	55	83	138	2401	2361	4762





# Infectious Diseases

The following pages give tables showing the occurrence of notifiable infectious diseases in 1967 with observations on certain of the diseases.

**Incidence** Table 1 shows the number of notifications received for each disease classified by age-groups.

Table 2 shows the quarterly and sex incidence of the diseases.

Table 3 shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in 1967 with comparative figures for the previous four years.

**Mortality** No deaths were caused by Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles or Whooping Cough. There was one death due to meningococcal infection.

**Hospital Admissions** Table 4 shows the infectious diseases for which 137 Plymouth residents were admitted to hospital. This is 45 more than in 1966 and is mainly accounted for by an increase in the number of measles and whooping cough cases requiring admission.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

There were 4,762 cases of infectious diseases notified in 1967, including 4,011 cases of measles, which occurred mainly in the first six months of the year. There were no deaths from measles, but 29 cases required admission to hospital.

**Whooping Cough** The number of cases notified, 519, of whom 37 needed admission to hospital, is unusually high. It is the highest annual total since 1953 when 1,199 cases were notified. This considerable rise, from 52 notified in 1966, is disappointing because it indicates that immunisation with the present vaccines in use is not eradicating the disease, though it is accepted that it reduces the severity. It has always been appreciated that the whooping cough vaccine is not so efficient an immunising agent as, for example, poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tetanus vaccines which have caused these diseases virtually to disappear in immunised persons. Until the development of a more potent vaccine perhaps requiring vaccination of 100% of susceptible children it seems that we must be prepared for quite considerable outbreaks of the disease from time to time.

**Dysentery** There was a sharp fall in the number of dysentery cases, from 86 in 1966 to 16 notified in 1967. In 6 of these there was bacteriological confirmation of the diagnosis, the organism being *Shigella Sonnei*. Investigation of the family contacts of notified cases revealed a further 25 persons in whom the infection was confirmed bacteriologically. These were not formally notified.

**Food Poisoning** There was little change in the amount of food poisoning. Of the 30 cases notified plus 3 otherwise ascertained, 13 were associated with an outbreak at a hospital, the responsible organism being *Salmonella Typhimurium*. In the 20 sporadic cases the organism identified was *S. Typhimurium* in 4 cases, *S. Panama* and *S. Heidelberg* on one case each. Most of the remaining 14 cases were bacteriologically investigated without revealing the cause.

**Poliomyelitis** There have now been no cases for five years. The disappearance of this once so dreaded disease must represent one of the greatest triumphs for immunisation.

TABLE 3  
CASES NOTIFIED IN THE CITY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

<i>Disease</i>	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	2	1
Dysentery ... ..	16	86	33	49	197
Encephalitis ... ..	1	3	—	2	4
Erysipelas ... ..	20	16	28	13	10
Food Poisoning ... ..	30	23	25	27	26
Measles ... ..	4011	606	3,995	759	3,510
Meningococcal Infections	5	4	—	6	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	3	2	15
Paratyphoid ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia ... ..	72	79	119	71	125
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	37	44	55	31	34
Scarlet Fever ... ..	51	58	46	39	48
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	519	52	57	233	169

# TABLE 4

## SCOTT HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH

ADMISSIONS – PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS – 1967

NOTIFIABLE (INFECTIOUS) DISEASES ONLY

					<i>Admitted</i>	<i>Confirmed</i>
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	5	4
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	1	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	6	3
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	14	14
Measles	...	...	...	...	29	21
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	5	4
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	40	19
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	37	31
					<hr/> 137	

DEATHS – PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS, 1967

Meningococcal Septicaemia	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebral thrombosis due to salmonella typhimurium infection	...	...	...	...	1



## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The Annual Returns to the Ministry of Health of the immunisations carried out against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, and Poliomyelitis have now been consolidated into one comprehensive return and this is shown as Table A.

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox continued to be offered by General Medical Practitioners and Local Authority Clinics. The Local Authority in addition provides B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis for contacts and all older children and against Yellow Fever for those travelling to certain areas abroad.

On 1st April, 1967, Plympton and Plymstock were brought within the Plymouth boundary and the population of children under 16 years of age increased from 46,200 to 53,200. This variation in population applying to nine months of the year makes it difficult to compare the acceptance rate for immunisation in 1967 with the previous year. Superficially, there appears to be little change from 1966.

Two administrative changes affecting immunisation were made in 1967.

In June the stocking and issue of Smallpox vaccination lymph, to general practitioners and hospitals, previously undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service, was transferred to Local Health Authorities.

In April, practitioners in the National Health Service began to receive payment from the Ministry of Health in respect of immunisations carried out on their patients. Previously they had only received a nominal payment from the Local Authority for notifying the Medical Officer of Health of what they had done. It would seem likely that the more realistic remuneration would tend to divert patients from Local Authority vaccination clinics to family doctors, but by the end of the year, at least, this trend had not developed to any extent.

**Diphtheria**            3,512 primary courses and 6,048 reinforcements  
**Immunisation**        were given in 1967. The reinforcement dose for  
'school leavers' has now been discontinued and the number of  
reinforcements will be lower in future years.



TABLE A

IMMUNISATION – 1967 – DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS, POLIOMYELITIS

COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES – NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16

<i>Type of vaccine or dose</i>	<i>Year of Birth</i>					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960–63		
1. Quadruple D.T.P.P. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple D.T.P. ... ..	775	2,006	158	50	43	8	3,040
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ... ..	7	26	5	20	116	216	390
5. Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	4	78	82
6. Pertussis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus ... ..	—	—	—	—	2	477	479
8. Salk ... ..	5	22	2	3	5	2	39
9. Sabin ... ..	386	2,063	276	93	352	477	3,647
10. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 (Diphtheria)	782	2,032	163	70	163	302	3,512
11. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 (Whooping Cough)	775	2,006	158	50	43	8	3,040
12. Lines 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 (Tetanus) ...	782	2,032	163	70	161	701	3,909
13. Lines 1 + 8 + 9 (Polio) ... ..	391	2,085	278	96	357	479	3,686

REINFORCING DOSES – NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16

<i>Type of vaccine or dose</i>	<i>Year of Birth</i>					<i>Others under age 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960–63		
1. Quadruple D.T.P.P. ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Triple D.T.P. ... ..	—	247	711	81	307	120	1,466
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus ... ..	—	35	120	53	1,717	1,936	3,861
5. Diphtheria ... ..	—	1	2	—	15	702	720
6. Pertussis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus ... ..	—	—	2	3	31	492	528
8. Salk ... ..	—	5	5	4	9	2	25
9. Sabin ... ..	—	76	164	37	1,638	870	2,785
10. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 (Diphtheria)	—	283	834	134	2,039	2,758	6,048
11. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 (Whooping Cough)	—	247	712	81	307	120	1,467
12. Lines 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 (Tetanus) ...	—	282	834	137	2,055	2,548	5,856
13. Lines 1 + 8 + 9 (Polio) ... ..	—	81	170	41	1,647	872	2,811

TOTAL BIRTHS: 3,997

CHILD POPULATION: Under 1 year, 4,150; 1–4 years, 16,050; 5–14 years, 33,000; Total, 53,200

TOTAL POPULATION: 247,400



**Whooping Cough Immunisation** This immunisation is only given to babies and children under 5 years of age who have not previously had the disease. It is usually given as part of the 'triple' vaccine which also contains diphtheria and tetanus immunisation and 3,040 infants were immunised in 1967. 1,446 reinforcement doses were also given.

**Tetanus Immunisation** 3,909 children received a primary course and 5,855 reinforcement injections were performed.

**Poliomyelitis Vaccination** 3,686 primary courses and 3,100 reinforcement doses were given in 1967.

**B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis** This is dealt with in the Tuberculosis and School Health sections of the report.

**Vaccination against Yellow Fever** 426 persons requiring vaccination and certificates for travel to Yellow Fever areas were vaccinated during the year.

**Vaccination against Smallpox** Table B shows that 2,478 babies and children under 16 years of age were vaccinated in 1967. 1,891 infants under 2 years were vaccinated which figure is 47% of the births in the year.

TABLE B—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

NUMBER OF PERSONS (UNDER 16 YEARS) VACCINATED OR RE-VACCINATED DURING 1967		
	<i>Number vaccinated</i>	<i>Number re-vaccinated</i>
O-3 months ...	6	—
3-6 months ...	22	—
6-9 months ...	34	—
9-12 months ...	172	—
1 year ... ..	1,657	—
2-4 years ... ..	494	27
5-15 years ... ..	93	137
TOTAL ... ..	2,478	164

TABLE C—VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations (all ages)</i>	<i>Percentage of Children vaccinated (under 1 year of age)</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations (all ages)</i>
1944 ... ..	3,016	1,663	55.14	85
1945 ... ..	3,752	1,803	48.05	39
1946 ... ..	3,947	1,890	47.88	74
1947 ... ..	4,490	1,972	43.92	6
1948 (to 4.7.48) ...	2,223	1,001	45.48	—
1948 (from 5.7.48) ...	1,813	322	17.76	69
1949 ... ..	3,769	1,432	30.5	278
1950 ... ..	3,534	1,691	33.5	398
1951 ... ..	3,622	1,975	40.2	832
1952 ... ..	3,487	1,836	42.9	475
1953 ... ..	3,643	1,869	40.0	297
1954 ... ..	3,580	1,692	40.8	239
1955 ... ..	3,536	1,942	48.3	224
1956 ... ..	3,526	1,711	42.7	264
1957 ... ..	3,615	2,123	49.4	238
1958 ... ..	3,652	2,127	51.3	220
1959 ... ..	3,655	2,311	53.9	289
1960 ... ..	3,683	2,601	55.1	317
1961 ... ..	3,706	2,530	56.6	308
1962 ... ..	3,757	7,280	66.57	6,085

In 1963 the recommended age for performing vaccination in infants was changed from 4 months to some time between the 12th and 24th months of age.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Primary vaccinations (all ages)</i>	<i>Percentage of Children vaccinated (under 2 years of age)</i>	<i>Re- vaccinations (all ages)</i>
1963 ... ..	3,867	743	13.99	502
1964 ... ..	3,839	1,630	36.52	386
1965 ... ..	3,765	2,099*	49.67	130*
1966 ... ..	3,822	2,264	47.70	265
1967 ... ..	3,997	2,478	47.31	164

\* from 1965, figures are for persons under 16 years of age



# Prevention of Illness Care and After-Care

## (A) TUBERCULOSIS

### VITAL STATISTICS

**Notifications**      The number of notified cases of tuberculosis for the year amounted to 63, consisting of 47 respiratory and 16 other forms of tuberculosis. These figures show a decrease of 4 in respiratory notifications and an increase of 8 in non-respiratory compared with the previous year.

TABLE 1

AGE AND SEX OF NOTIFIED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN 1967

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
0-5 ... ..	2	—	—	1
6-15 ... ..	2	—	—	2
16-25 ... ..	2 (1)	3 (1)	1	—
26-35 ... ..	5 (1)	4 (3)	1 (1)	2
36-45 ... ..	7 (2)	4 (1)	—	3
46-55 ... ..	7 (3)	2 (1)	1	—
56-65 ... ..	5 (3)	1	2	1
66 and over...	2 (1)	1	1	1
TOTALS ...	32 (11)	15 (6)	6 (1)	10 (—)

Bracketed figures denote bacteriologically positive cases.

TABLE 2  
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS  
FOR THE YEARS 1950-1967

<i>Year</i>	<i>Notifications</i>		<i>Deaths (Total)</i>		<i>Deaths in non-notified persons</i>	
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>
1950	299	49	Not available		Not available	
1957	176(58)	21	16	3	2	2
1958	143(54)	16	21	1	4	—
1959	154(40)	14	13	—	1	—
1960	141(47)	10	19	—	1	—
1961	160(48)	15	22	—	4	—
1962	90(35)	10	14	—	2	—
1963	108(34)	19	9	3	—	1
1964	107(31)	12	9	3	2	3
1965	70(28)	15(5)	6	—	—	1
1966	51(21)	8(4)	5	—	—	—
1967	47(17)	16(1)	4	1	2	—

Bracketed figures denote bacteriologically positive cases.

**Deaths** During 1967, tuberculosis was registered as the cause of death in 5 cases.

**Clinic Register** An analysis of the number of patients on the 'live' Chest Clinic Register at the end of the year is shown in Table 3; it includes Plympton and Plymstock, for the first time, from 1st January, 1967.

TABLE 3

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	753	441	241	1,435
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	31	31	18	80
TOTALS ...	784	472	259	1,515

## CHEST CLINIC AND HOSPITAL WORK

**Attendances** 4,037 new cases were investigated during the year. Of these, 1,903 were referred to the out-patient clinics, the remainder being examined at the open X-ray sessions. In addition, there were 5,531 attendances of old cases, a further 1,590 old cases attended for X-ray only, and 631 contacts were examined.

TABLE 4  
ANALYSIS OF CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Year	Total Attendances	New Cases Referred		New Contacts	Reattendances	
		Clinic	G.P. X-ray		Clinic	X-ray Only
1958	14,711	1,129	4,052	881	8,649	
1959	15,162	1,197	4,425	948	8,592	
1960	13,924	1,059	3,957	876	8,032	
1961	13,794	1,861	3,634	926	7,373	
1962	12,831	1,707	3,139	837	7,148	
1963	11,929	1,673	3,049	933	6,274	
1964	11,587	1,448	2,382	791	6,966	
1965	12,020	1,570	3,189	738	5,239	1,284
1966	11,287	1,793	2,328	366	5,017	1,783
1967	11,789	1,903	2,134	631	5,531	1,590

**Case-finding** The main methods by which new cases are discovered are analysed in Table 5.

TABLE 5  
SOURCE OF NOTIFIED CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS  
(Percentage of total notified cases shown in brackets)

Year	M.M.R.	Clinic	G.P. X-Ray	School Medical Service	Contacts	Other Hospitals
1957	43 (24.4)	60 (31.1)	26 (14.8)	2 (1.1)	21 (11.9)	24 (13.7)
1958	32 (22.4)	43 (30.0)	21 (14.7)	1 (0.7)	14 ( 9.8)	32 (22.4)
1959	23 (14.9)	60 (39.0)	17 (11.1)	5 (3.2)	14 ( 9.1)	35 (22.7)
1960	35 (24.8)	49 (34.7)	11 ( 8.0)	1 (0.7)	15 (10.6)	30 (21.2)
1961	28 (17.5)	67 (41.9)	10 ( 6.2)	2 (1.2)	15 ( 9.4)	38 (23.8)
1962	29 (32.2)	38 (42.2)	7 ( 7.8)	— —	4 ( 4.5)	12 (13.3)
1963	28 (25.9)	31 (28.9)	16 (14.8)	5 (4.6)	14 (12.9)	14 (12.9)
1964	27 (25.2)	29 (27.1)	8 ( 7.5)	1 (0.9)	17 (15.9)	25 (23.4)
1965	18 (25.7)	23 (32.9)	4 ( 5.7)	1 (1.4)	14 (20.0)	10 (14.3)
1966	13 (25.5)	16 (31.4)	3 ( 5.9)	2 (3.9)	7 (13.7)	10 (19.6)
1967	6 (12.9)	16 (34.0)	4 ( 8.5)	1 (2.1)	6 (12.7)	14 (29.8)

TABLE 6  
FINDINGS IN TUBERCULIN POSITIVE SCHOOL LEAVERS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Children aged 13-14</i>	<i>Number tested with Tuberculin</i>	<i>Tuberculin Positive Reactors</i>	<i>Positive Reactors with Active TB</i>	<i>Active TB in contacts of Positive Reactors</i>
1959	3,198	1,889	177 (9.4%)	5	—
1960	3,740	2,290	166 (7.2%)	1	4
1961	3,671	2,158	145 (6.7%)	2	2
1962	3,282	2,226	127 (5.7%)	—	—
1963	3,191	1,932	101 (5.2%)	5	5
1964	2,959	1,821	72 (3.9%)	1	3
1965	2,953	1,886	83 (4.4%)	1	4
1966	2,963	1,975	82 (4.1%)	2	1
1967	3,137	2,168	88 (4.0%)	1	—

The percentage of tuberculin positive reactors in the child population gives a good indication of the extent of infectious tuberculosis in this area. The proportion of reactors is now small and the changes from year to year are slight, but the downward trend observed over the last nine years continues.

TABLE 7  
HOSPITAL TREATMENT

The numbers of admissions to Didworthy and the Scott Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis during the last four years are shown below:

1964	...	...	...	101
1965	...	...	...	78
1966	...	...	...	55
1967	...	...	...	50

TABLE 8  
RESISTANT BACILLI IN NEW CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No. Notified</i>	<i>No. Sputum Positive</i>	<i>No. Infected with Resistant Strains</i>
1960	141	47	1
1961	160	48	1
1962	90	35	—
1963	108	34	1
1964	107	31	1
1965	70	28	—
1966	51	21	—*
1967	47	17	—

\* One patient with urinogenital tuberculosis was infected with Streptomycin resistant organisms.



**Chronic Sputum Positive Cases** These patients are few in number and are closely supervised by the Health Visitor.

The total number on 31st December, 1967, was three.

**B.C.G. Vaccination** The following table shows the number of cases vaccinated against tuberculosis in 1967.

TABLE 9

School Children (under 14)	...	1,845
School Children (over 14)	...	134
Contacts	... ..	343

**Rehousing** The Housing Committee co-operate in the rehous- ing of patients found to be living in unsatisfactory conditions.

To the nine cases awaiting rehousing on the 31st December, 1966, were added a further three recommended by the Medical Officer of Health. Four families were rehoused and one removed from the list, leaving seven still to be rehoused on the 31st December, 1967.

**Voluntary Organisations** The Plymouth Chest Clinic Patients' Care Committee, formerly known as the Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Voluntary Committee, continued to act as agent of the Local Authority for the welfare of the tuberculous patient, and a grant for these services was maintained at £600.

Total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,044 of which sum £792 was devoted directly to the assistance of the patient and grants to hospitals.

As in previous years, the majority of applications was in respect of clothing, bedding and food grants. Cheap milk, foods and clothing were granted to patients, items accounting for expenditure amount- ing to £586, while amenities were also provided at Didworthy and Scott Hospitals.

## (B) OTHER ILLNESS

### Health Education

During 1967, six health visitors were involved in preparing secondary modern school girls for Red Cross examinations, Home Nursing, First Aid and Mothercraft. Another senior health visitor successfully prepared nine girls for the basic examination in Mothercraft of the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare and they are continuing their studies for C.S.E. examinations. Other members of staff gave talks and held discussions with senior grammar school girls, mothers and women's organisations.

Several parents co-operated with this department by permitting hazardous situations in the home to be photographed. These transparencies are most useful, as representations of the type of accidents involving the very young and elderly. Members of the department's staff continued to play an active part on the Plymouth Home Safety Committee.

Relaxation and mothercraft classes continue to be held at seven clinics, and periodic discussion groups are greatly appreciated by expectant mothers and fathers who have attended film-shows, etc.

A series of six health education programmes for primary school children were prepared, in collaboration with Plymouth Educational Television Service, and three were screened during the year. The programmes were presented by health visitors. Other members of the department assisted in the preparation of the scripts and a school dentist participated in the production of the programme on Dental Hygiene. Several health visitors had the opportunity to do follow-up teaching on this series of programmes.

As in previous years, varying aspects of health education were publicised during the winter months, and numerous pamphlets were made available to the public from the information desk in the Municipal Offices.

## VENEREAL DISEASES REPORT, 1967

I am indebted to Dr. A. J. EVANS, the Consultant Venereologist, for the following report:

'During 1967, 1,132 new cases were seen at the Treatment Centre at Freedom Fields Hospital. This is a 5% increase on the figure for 1966 and is nearly double the figure for 1958. There was no increase this year in the number of new patients with Syphilis, but the figures for Gonorrhoea rose by 18%.

'The proportion of teenagers among the new patients was marginally smaller in 1967 than in 1966 (16% in 1967 as compared with 19% in 1966). However, 32% of the new female patients were teenagers.

'In some clinics, "repeaters" – patients who become reinfected time and again – are a sizeable problem. In Plymouth "repeaters" are relatively rare. During 1967, no patients with a second syphilitic infection were seen, and only eight patients (seven men and one woman) presented with a second gonococcal infection during the year.'

TABLE A  
TOTAL NEW CASES FOR THE YEAR 1967, INCLUDING  
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER CENTRES

<i>Year 1967</i>	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Chancroid</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Non-Specific Urethritis</i>	<i>Other Conditions requiring treatment</i>	<i>Non-V.D.</i>	<i>Totals</i>
PLYMOUTH	17	—	147	227	317	259	967
DEVON	7	—	14	36	24	22	103
CORNWALL	—	—	4	19	13	26	62
TOTALS	24	—	165	282	354	307	1,132

TABLE B

## NEW CASES FOR THE YEAR — EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSFERS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Syphilis</i>			<i>Gonorrhoea</i>			<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1963 ...	8	5	13	97	37	134	147
1964 ...	6	8	14	94	28	122	136
1965 ...	22	14	36	80	38	118	154
1966 ...	10	11	21	105	30	135	156
1967 ...	10	11	21	116	44	160	181



## MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Report on work carried out in the City of Plymouth and abnormalities found in Plymouth residents during the year ended 31st December, 1967 (*Extracted from report of Dr. A. R. Templeton*).

### NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS AND PREVALENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

	Male	<i>per</i> 1,000	Female	<i>per</i> 1,000	Total	<i>per</i> 1,000
No. of persons examined	5,885		6,173		12,058	
<i>Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>						
(a) Requiring Treatment	7	1.2	2	0.3	9	0.7
(b) Requiring Observation	3	0.5	2	0.3	5	0.4
(c) Inactive Cases	99		117		216	

### ANALYSIS BY SURVEY GROUP OF CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS REQUIRING TREATMENT

<i>Survey Group</i>	<i>Numbers Examined</i>	<i>Pulmonary Tuberculosis</i>	<i>per 1,000</i>
Services Personnel ... ..	1	—	—
General Practitioner Referrals	1,519	4	2.6
Contacts of Tuberculin			
Positive Reactors ... ..	6	—	—
Contacts ... ..	113	—	—
Antenatal Cases ... ..	42	—	—
Scholars and Students ...	2,908	—	—
Industrial and Commercial			
Surveys ... ..	2,401	2	0.8
Schools Staff ... ..	791	1	1.3
General Hospitals Staff ...	598	—	—
Homes for the Aged,			
Prisoners etc. ... ..	71	—	—
Public ... ..	3,608	2	0.6
TOTAL ... ..	12,058	9	0.7

# NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS

								<i>Total</i>
Bronchial Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Benign Tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lymphadenopathies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sarcoidosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Congenital Cardiac Lesion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Acquired Cardiac Lesion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Pneumoconiosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchiectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Bacterial and Virus Infections of the Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Pleural Effusion and Empyema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
Abnormality of the Diaphragm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
OTHER ABNORMALITIES:								
Abnormality of the Bony Thorax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Depressed Sternum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Eosinophil Granuloma of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pleural Thickening (Industrial)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Pleural Thickening (Others)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Pulmonary Fibrosis (Industrial)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pulmonary Fibrosis (Others)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Chest Abnormalities still under observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

# Home Nursing

*Superintendent:* MISS D. M. WILLIAMS

**Staff**                      The establishment was forty-nine and one-third (including students).

The staff on 31st December, 1967, was:

- 1 Superintendent
- 2 Assistants
- 35 Female Queen's Nurses
- 8 Male Queen's Nurses
- 2 Female State Registered Nurses
- 5 Queen's Nurses (Part-time)
- 6 Bath Attendants

**Transport**              Car allowances to forty-seven car owners (includes two on public transport basis).  
Six Corporation cars.

**Training**                (i) Queen's: Nine students were trained during the year; one was a County Student, one was an Independent Student, and seven were for the staff.

(ii) The General Nursing Council has given approval to the Plymouth General Hospital to run an experimental course of integrated training for State Enrolled Nurses, who at the end of two years can be assessed and gain a Certificate for district nursing. The pupils do two weeks' training during the first year, and six weeks' training during the second year. During the year, twenty-six pupils, in three sets, have taken the two weeks' period, the practical training being undertaken by the Queen's Nursing Sisters, and the theoretical part by the Administrators in the Home Nursing Service. In future, there will be only two intakes a year.

**Postgraduate Courses**      Three Queen's Nurses and one Administrator attended post-graduate courses recognised by the Ministry of Health.

**Study Week**              A second successful Study Week was held in April, to which most of the staff came in their free time. We are very grateful to the Lecturers who gave their time and services.

**Sheets Service and Laundry Service**      Seventy-seven patients had sheets on loan and, of these, seventy-one used our laundry service.

**Incontinence Pads**      The use of incontinence pads has increased as follows:

	1964	1965	1966	1967
No. of pads	20,500	32,187	49,062	55,448

**Disposable Syringes**      31,550 disposable syringes were issued during the year.

#### WORK DONE

Patients on books beginning of 1967	...	...	...	...	1,171
New patients during the year	...	...	...	...	3,525
Total number of persons nursed during the year	...	...	...	...	4,696
Number of persons who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1967					114
Number of persons who were aged 65 and over at first visit in 1967					2,792
Total number of visits paid during the year	...	...	...	...	154,595
Number of visits paid to persons who were aged under 5 years	...	...	...	...	731
Number of visits paid to persons who were aged 65 years and over					113,483

**Report**      The volume of work has increased in respect of the added area, since approximately two hundred patients were transferred. The transfers have been smooth, and no difficulties have arisen concerning the staff or service given.

The Bath Attendants continue to give most valuable assistance, and when finances permit we hope to extend the service in Plymouth and the added area; the same applies to the Male Queen's Nurses: many requests for their services have to be refused because they already have full case loads.

We were very proud indeed to have a member of our staff chosen as 'The Nurse of the Year'. Mrs. Dunn is now preparing for her world tour, to study Public Health Nursing, and has been given six months' leave of absence for this.

Miss Stafford, First Assistant Superintendent, had the honour of being invited to a Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, and she and two other members of the staff received their Long Service Badges from Princess Margaret later in the year. Mr. Brooking, the first Male Nurse to receive this award, had to retire owing to ill health.



# Home Help Service

*Organiser:* MRS. D. FISHLEY

This is a summary of the work undertaken by the department's service during the year:

Visits by Organisers	...	...	...	...	...	1,723
No. of Cases Assisted	...	...	...	...	...	365
Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	82
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Chronic Sick, including aged and infirm	...	...	...	...	...	126
General Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	153
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	4
						<hr/> 365
Average number of helpers employed weekly	...	...	...	...	...	51
Total number of hours worked by helpers	...	...	...	...	...	42,353
Amount received from householders	...	...	...	...	...	£3,229
Number of cases of Full Recovery	...	...	...	...	...	102
Number of cases of Part Recovery	...	...	...	...	...	183
Number of cases Free	...	...	...	...	...	80
						<hr/> 365

No comparison can be made with the previous year's figures because of the boundary extension in April 1967, when approximately 150 cases were taken over from Devon County Council—most of these were elderly sickness cases and a few confinements. Approximately 30 home-helps joined the staff from the added area as a result of the boundary extension. Both services, although operating quite differently from each other, have worked successfully side by side. Eventually, it is hoped, they will be assimilated into one complete unit.

The Plymouth Guild of Social Service has continued to provide a part-time service for old people with financial assistance from the Local Health Authority.

I am indebted to the Guild for the following details of work:

Average number of cases assisted weekly	...	...	764
Average number of home helps employed weekly	...	...	136
Total number of hours worked by helpers	...	...	171,667
Total number of visits made by home help visitors	...	...	3,637

# Mental Health

DR. N. R. MATHESON

*Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health*

Much of the work of the Mental Health Section is included in the report from the Medical Director of the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic, but there remain some other aspects to be noted.

In connection with the addition of the Plympton/Plymstock area to Plymouth, preliminary meetings took place with the Devon County officers. The incorporation of many patients' files into our system operated smoothly.

Mr. R. Gettings, Mental Welfare Officer, who knew many of the patients, came over to our staff, but the help that he was able to render was checked when he left for a course in the summer. A vacancy in the establishment was filled by the appointment of Mr. M. Hooper.

There has been no increase in administrative or clerical staff relative to the added area.

**Adult Training Centre** ST. GEORGE'S has continued to be overcrowded and protracted negotiations took place to try to acquire a temporary extension, pending the assumption of the site next door. At the end of the year no satisfactory conclusion had been reached.

RIDGEWAY LODGE. This centre came to us from Devon County, providing training and occupation for both physically handicapped and mentally handicapped adults. Some Devon County trainees continue to attend. Work has continued there along the same lines as under the County. The building is in poor condition; emergency measures had to be taken to patch it up, and it will be evacuated as soon as a replacement is found.

**Junior Training Centres** HIGHBURY, too, is full to capacity. This is mainly due to the acceptance of children below the age of five years. Some of these children have been very difficult for parents to manage, and all of them are the better for an early start at the training they receive.

The children in the added area continue to attend at Downham School by arrangement with Devon County, who administer the school.

Physically and mentally handicapped patients, adults and children are accommodated daily at the Trengweath School and Centre for Spastics. This is a private unit specially suitable, by reason of structure, staffing and available therapy, for the heavily handicapped.

**Welby Hostel**      During the year there were eleven admissions and seven discharges. Most of the admissions were for short-term only. Slowly, however, as anticipated, we are filling the hostel with residents who have little prospect of living elsewhere.

At the end of the year there were eight patients in residence.



# NUFFIELD CLINIC

## REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR

### (1) INTRODUCTION

The Joint Management Committee of Hospital and Local Authority representatives held four meetings during 1967, and details of their valuable contribution are recorded below. In March, the Chairman reported the retirement from the Committee of Dr. S. Noy-Scott as representative of the South-Western Regional Hospital Board. The Committee expressed to him their thanks and best wishes. The Architects reported that they were continuing their investigation of the dampness occurring in the roof spaces of certain parts of the Clinic. The Committee received a report by Councillor Brockington (Chairman of the City Education Special Services Sub-Committee) on the arrangements being made for the educational provision for severely maladjusted children. Dr. T. A. I. Rees, Medical Officer of Health, submitted a report on hostels for the mentally ill. Dr. Rees was asked by the Committee to discuss the matter with the City Housing Estates Manager, with a view to the submission of a pilot scheme. This scheme involved the provision of a hostel for female cases, and was submitted to the June meeting of the City Health and Welfare Services Committee. The pilot scheme was to be on the lines of those operating at Newport, Cardiff and Swansea. The Committee noted that Mr. J. Fazackerley, Remedial Teacher, had commenced full-time duties in the Children's Section. The report on the work of the Clinic for the year ended 31st December, 1966, was accepted. The effect of the proposals to extend the Plymouth boundary upon the work, accommodation and staffing of the Clinic was discussed. At the June meeting, Dr. T. A. I. Rees (a) Reported on his discussions with the City Housing Estates Manager about the pilot scheme for a hostel, (b) Recommended that a three-bedroomed Council House be rented by the City Health and Welfare Services Committee to accommodate five suitable mentally ill females. The scheme was approved by the Committee and forwarded to the City Council for consideration. Details of the additional staff and accommodation which were needed to cope with the greatly increased work of the Clinic arising from the boundary extension were submitted. The proposals were approved in principle. At the September meeting the



City Architect submitted a scheme with estimate for the provision of an extension to the Clinic, together with a reallocation of the existing accommodation. The scheme was approved in principle. In December, it was reported that it would be practicable for an extension to be provided to accommodate additional staff at an estimated cost of £4,500, including equipment. It was agreed that the proposals would be considered in the Local Authority estimates, but their implementation would depend upon an assurance of a fifty per cent contribution from the Regional Hospital Board. The problem of the maintenance of the Social Work Service was discussed at length. In view of the drift that was reported to be occurring from the Mental Health Service it was agreed that a Committee of appropriate officers, with two Committee members, would look into the local aspects of the questions raised. It was also agreed that the Regional Hospital Board be asked that consideration be given to the report of the survey concerning hospital Social Work Departments in the South-West prepared in June last.

The work of the Nuffield Clinic during 1967 can perhaps best be summarised by the following quotation: 'The major purpose of a comprehensive Mental Health Service is to meet the needs of patients with different types of mental disorder at different stages of illness. The Service must therefore provide firstly for assessment and various measures of clinical treatment and social support; secondly, for practical help and guidance in rehabilitation after illness; and thirdly, for long-term supervision where resulting disability is chronic and unlikely to respond to active treatment. Both clinical and social measures may be needed at any stage of illness, but the importance of each may vary according to the nature of the illness and the stage of treatment. Each part of the Service makes its special contribution depending on the facilities and staff which it can offer' (Community Mental Health Services, by Dr. A. R. May, Principal Medical Officer, Ministry of Health).

(2) ADULT DEPARTMENT

(i) DAY HOSPITAL

The figures given below refer to the period 1st January–31st December, 1967 – the figures for the previous four years are also given. (It should be noted that the figures in 1963 are for a period 19th February–31st December and not a full year.)

TABLE I

ADMISSIONS	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
No. of patients admitted	263	247	207	228	169
No. of male patients ...	102	97	85	76	69
No. of female patients ...	161	150	122	152	100

TABLE II

SOURCES OF REFERRAL	1967			1966			1965			1964			1963		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Out-patient department of Psychological Medicine (Freedom Fields Hospital); Dominicalary Consultation Follow-up Clinics ... ..	56	85	141	39	62	101	35	56	91	21	38	59	25	34	59
Psychiatric Hospital (Moorhaven Hospital Group) ...	30	55	85	39	56	95	35	48	83	33	90	123	28	47	75
Others (P.S.W.s, Nursing After-care, M.W.O.s, G.P.s) ...	16	21	37	19	32	51	15	18	33	22	24	46	16	19	35

TABLE III

DISCHARGED	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
No. of patients discharged	258	274	210	197	96
No. of male patients ...	96	107	83	75	44
No. of female patients ...	162	167	127	122	52

TABLE IV

AFTER DISCHARGE	1967			1966			1965			1964			1963		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Home/Employment ...	68	103	171	76	113	189	50	71	121	45	52	94	21	19	40
Psychiatric Hospital:															
(i) Informal ...	10	18	28	13	24	37	15	28	43	22	39	61	10	20	30
(ii) S.25 ...	-	4	4	-	4	4	1	4	5	-	1	1	1	-	1
(iii) S.29 ...	-	3	3	3	3	6	2	5	7	1	6	7	1	2	3
(iv) S.26 ...	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	5	-	1	1	-	-	-
Adult Training Centre ...	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unsuitable for Day Hospital ...	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Failed to attend regularly, follow-up contact - then dis- charged ...	13	27	40	8	9	17	5	12	17	2	17	19	7	10	17
Miscellaneous ...	3	6	9	6	10	16	7	5	12	8	6	14	-	-	-



TABLE V

AGE	1967 <i>M F</i>	1966 <i>M F</i>	1965 <i>M F</i>	1964 <i>M F</i>	1963 <i>M F</i>
10-14 years ...	1 1	1 -	- -	- 1	- 1
15-25 years ...	12 27	18 29	11 16	7 18	7 12
25-34 years ...	16 23	20 24	13 19	12 24	14 8
35-44 years ...	19 28	22 27	19 27	25 32	16 25
45-54 years ...	24 43	17 46	23 48	11 53	9 18
55-64 years ...	25 46	21 47	16 40	16 43	9 17
65-74 years ...	17 34	26 30	26 30	26 22	14 14
75 and over ...	4 10	2 18	6 17	3 8	- 6

TABLE VI

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
On the register at 31st Dec., 1967 ...	82	77	101	104	73
Total atten- dances ...	10,876	12,349	13,226	12,622	7,979
Average daily attendance ...	43	48.2	52	49	-
Age range ...	14-84 yrs	13-84 yrs	16-82 yrs	14-80 yrs	15-86 yrs
Average age - male patients	47	47	42	62	51
Average age - female patients	49	49	52	49	48
Total admis- sions since Feb., 1963 ...	1,128	865	618	411	-
Readmissions	102(38.4%)	90 (36.4%)	52 (25%)	53 (23.2%)	-

Mr. J. Hunter, Assistant Chief Male Nurse, the nurse in charge of the Day Hospital, reports as follows:

'During the year (1967) Medical and Nursing staff continued to concentrate efforts on the need to reduce the total number of patients attending the Day Hospital, in keeping with the previous report of Dr. R. Neville.

Although our admission rate continued to rise (*see* Table I) there was quite a marked decrease in the number of patients attending daily (*see* Table VI), thus enabling the staff to provide more individual and intensive care, and to have continuous vacancies for admission.

Better Day Hospital care should enable us to treat more pre-hospitalized patients.

Continuous vacancies for admission should help the Psychiatric Hospital Group when there is an acute demand for beds, enabling quicker discharge to Day Hospital, where appropriate.

*Admission.* The raised admission rate of 1967 appears to be the peak we can deal with, unless an increase in Medical time can be provided for the Day Hospital.

The patients from the Out-Patient Department, Freedom Fields Hospital, Domiciliary Consultation and Follow-up Clinics have again risen markedly (*see* Table II), rewarding evidence of community care, which also appears to relate to the decrease in discharges from in-patient care to Day Hospital.

*Discharges.* The rate has decreased – this may be due to a change-over of Medical staff, time-lag to enable new Doctor to get to know patients, etc., and the increased readmission rate: these patients appear to need a longer stay in the Day Hospital. Mr. Theaker, Disablement Resettlement Officer, was transferred to another Department in September. Mr. Rowlands, his successor, visits the Day Hospital regularly each week to deal with employment problems of patients.

*Treatment.* As previously mentioned, more individual and intensive care helps greatly to maintain high morale, and an optimistic therapeutic atmosphere.

We were sorry to lose Dr. R. Neville who left to take up a Consultant post in Scotland on the 14th September, 1967. He was replaced by Dr. McCoy and Dr. Playfair, Clinical Assistants in Psychiatry, who each have one session per week in the Day Hospital.

Dr. R. Neville had published an informative and useful article in the *Nursing Mirror*, 11th August, 1967, titled Psychogeriatric Day Hospitals, illustrated by photographs, which described how a Day Hospital and its staff can be of service to elderly psychiatric patients.

At the end of January, Mrs. Valerie Bracey, Sister, left for domestic reasons. Sister Bracey had served since the opening of the Day Hospital in a most helpful and cheerful manner. She was popular with patients and staff; we are grateful to her. She was replaced by Mrs. Doreen Scott, Sister.

Mrs. Anne Jones, teacher of Margaret Morris Movement, left on the 2nd March, 1967, for domestic reasons, since when an hour of exercises to music each morning was programmed as part of the daily routine. The treatment programme has otherwise continued as previously reported, with emphasis on small group meetings and patients' Social Club meetings.

The trend brought about by a fairly high turnover rate has taken our Nursing Staff out into the community more. In addition to Nursing after-care, 348 visits to patients' homes were made for various reasons. With the increasing use of long-acting Pheno-thiazines a small number of patients who have been discharged attend for medication and to be seen briefly.

During the year, three successful Sales of Work were held, combined with a social afternoon, to which patients, their relatives and friends were invited. Attendances were higher than in the previous year. In addition to providing a market for articles made in the Day Hospital, a profit was realised, which was donated to the Moorhaven League of Friends.

Plymouth Arts Council provided out-patients with some suitable work for a few weeks.

We again express our thanks to the Ambulance Controller and his Staff, the Moorhaven League of Friends, and others, for their continued interest and help.'

(ii) SOCIAL WORK SERVICE

(a) *Mental Health Department: City of Plymouth*

This department provides seven experienced Mental Welfare Officers: Mr. C. Harrison, Mr. I. Landy, Mr. R. Brooks, Mr. E. Pegg, Mr. L. Brooks and Mr. M. Hooper (w.e.f. August). Mr. Gettings commenced a Certificate of Social Work course at the Bristol College of Commerce in September. Their work with sub-normal patients is supervised by those experienced in that field. In their work with the mentally ill there is direct contact on a day-to-day basis with their Psychiatrists.

Tables VII and VIII give details of the work of the Mental Welfare Officers with sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients. Dr. N. Matheson, the Senior Medical Officer in Mental Health, City of Plymouth, continues to be responsible for this aspect of their work.



TABLE VII

	1967			1966			1965			1964			1963		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<i>New cases notified:</i>															
As unsuitable for education at school or after leaving school ...	15	8	23	9	7	16	14	13	27	11	7	18	19	5	24
From other sources ...	99	66	165	22	17	39	6	5	11	2	5	7	6	7	13
TOTALS ...	114	74	188	31	24	55	20	18	38	13	12	25	25	12	37
<i>These were dealt with as follows:</i>															
Provided with community care ...	114	74	188	28	23	51	20	18	38	12	11	23	22	11	33
Admitted to Hospital for Subnormals ...	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	1	4

The figures for 1967 given 'from other sources' include the cases taken over from Plympton and Plymstock where the City boundaries have extended on 1st April.

TABLE VIII

OTHER PATIENTS		1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Admitted to Hospitals	...	28	33	13	24	31
Ceased to be under care	...	28	31	24	83	72
Died	... ..	6	8	6	7	15
Supervised on behalf of the Royal Western Counties Hospital whilst on leave in Plymouth		3	4	2	4	6

TABLE IX

The Mental Health Department were responsible for the following number of subnormal and severely sub-normal patients:

	1967			1966			1965			1964			1963		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Receiving Community Care ...	274	241	515	269	282	551	238	215	453	250	236	486	287	244	531
In Hospital ... ..	270	192	462	235	175	410	220	174	394	219	176	395	210	174	384
TOTAL ... ..	544	433	977	504	457	961	458	389	847	469	412	881	497	418	915

TABLE X

Admissions to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

					1966			1967		
					<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
Section 25	...	...	...	...	17	46	63	17	50	67
Section 26	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	—	3	3
Section 29	...	...	...	...	32	44	76	31	60	91
Section 60	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	2	—	2
Informal	...	...	...	...	49	41	90	43	70	113
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	102	135	237	93	183	276

TABLE XI

Compares the 1967 figures above with the figures for the previous six years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Section 25</i>	<i>Section 26</i>	<i>Section 29</i>	<i>Section 60</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	118	61	3	87	4	283
1962	107	31	2	120	5	265
1963	91	58	8	108	4	269
1964	110	56	6	100	—	272
1965	98	54	8	99	7	266
1966	90	63	7	76	1	237
1967	113	67	3	91	2	267

During 1967, a number of patients were referred to the Mental Welfare Officers who did not require admission to hospital: 29 Male patients, 63 Female patients, a total of 92 patients, were referred in this way and were dealt with as follows:

TABLE XII

	1967	1966
Outpatient department appointment ...	16	15
Referred to P.S.W. ... ..	1	2
Admitted to Day Hospital ... ..	12	14
No further action ... ..	35	33
Referred to Welfare Services ... ..	5	1
Referred to Probation Service ... ..	1	2
Referred to Child Care Officer ... ..	—	1
Admitted to Private Nursing Home ...	—	2
Admitted to Hostel for the Subnormal ...	—	1
Continued after-care ... ..	—	6
Referred to G.P. ... ..	3	2
Admitted to General Hospital ... ..	1	1
Placed on Psychiatric Hospital		
Waiting List ... ..	14	—
Admitted Torr Home for the Blind ...	1	—
Referred to Children's Section ... ..	2	—
Pre-care before Hospital Admission ...	1	—

*(b) Hospital Social Workers*

Mr. C. H. Hobbs, Mrs. S. Chamney, Mrs. C. O'Shea, Mr. D. Oakley and Mr. M. Farley continued to provide daily sessions at the Nuffield Clinic.



HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS' WEEKLY PROGRAMME

M = Moorhaven;    N = Nuffield;    HV = Home visiting

This will be adhered to as closely as possible but may vary due to circumstances.

<i>Social Worker</i>	<i>MON.</i>		<i>TUES.</i>		<i>WED.</i>		<i>THURS.</i>		<i>FRI.</i>	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Mr. Hobbs ...	M	N	M or HV	HV	M	M or HV	N	M	M	M
Mrs. Chamney ...	M	N	M	M	M	HV	N	HV	M	N
Mrs. O'Shea ...	N or HV	M	HV	HV	M	M	N or HV	N	M	N or HV
Mr. Oakley ...	M	HV	M	N	M	HV	M	M	M	HV
Mr. Farley ...	M	M	M	HV	M	N	M	M or HV	M	HV

Additionally, a Hospital Social Worker will be available at the Plymouth Nuffield Clinic (room 10) to deal with enquiries on each afternoon as follows:

<i>MON.</i>	<i>TUES.</i>	<i>WED.</i>	<i>THURS.</i>	<i>FRI.</i>
Mr. Hobbs	Mr. Oakley	Mr. Farley	Mrs. O'Shea	Mrs. Chamney

During the six months June–December, fortnightly meetings have been held between Dr. Weeks, Dr. Matheson, Mental Welfare Officers, Hospital Social Workers, and Nursing After-Care Officers, to discuss ways of improving and co-ordinating the social work service for the mentally disordered in the Plymouth area.

Additionally, the Plymouth Mental Welfare Officers and the Hospital Head Social Worker have commenced weekly working meetings to discuss requests for social work initiated at Moorhaven Hospital.

During 1967, the hospital Social Workers carried out 764 interviews with patients and/or relatives attending the Nuffield Clinic or the Out-Patient Department at Freedom Fields Hospital.

(c) *Nursing After-Care*

Nursing After-Care Officers continue to do effective work with selected discharged patients. Their efforts enable these patients to function in the community and, when necessary, to be re-referred for a psychiatric opinion and treatment at an early stage.

(d) *The Rainbow Club*

Due to the efforts of Deputy Sister Heller, the Club is flourishing and meets weekly at the Nuffield Clinic on Wednesday evenings. Many patients recommended for attendance are diffident about mixing socially, and it is all the more of an achievement that they are able, themselves, to organise many of their activities.

(iii) PSYCHOTHERAPY AND FOLLOW-UP CLINICS

The number of medical sessions held during the period under review has fluctuated, and by the end of the year had fallen due to shortage of medical staff.

During the year, there were 3,454 interviews given at the follow-up and psychotherapy sessions.

Further details of the *Forensic Clinic* which started in February 1965 are given below by Dr. J. Wood (Senior Registrar):

‘During 1967, this Clinic, which is held on Monday evenings, has continued to provide an opportunity for patients, whose psychiatric ill health has brought them into conflict with the law, to receive psychotherapy or psychiatric supervision outside normal working hours.

As in previous years, the majority of the patients have been male sexual offenders, indecent exposure being the most common offence, with a few examples of other types of deviation, i.e. fetishism, transvertism, sado-masochism, paedophilia, homosexuality.

Other offences committed by male patients were obtaining money by false pretences, taking and driving away a motorcycle, assaulting a police officer, causing wilful damage to property, and straightforward stealing.

Only one female patient was seen regularly during the year (offence – shoplifting).

None of the patients was suffering from psychotic illness. Anxiety-depressive symptoms occurred widely to a varying extent, and in some cases the occurrence of sexual deviation or delinquent activities could be said to be secondary to a definite depressive illness, whereas in other cases symptoms developed as the result of difficulty deriving from the patient's anti-social urges.

During 1967, there have been a smaller number of patients seen for an initial diagnostic interview at this Clinic, patients, if referred originally to me, being seen first of all at the Psychiatric Out-Patient Department, Freedom Fields Hospital. Other patients were referred after being seen for diagnostic purposes by other Doctors.

As in previous years, there has been communication with the Probation Service concerning the many shared patients. The usefulness of the Clinic could be increased by further co-operation and opportunity for regular meetings between the Doctor concerned with the Clinic and the staff of the Probation Department. During 1967, development along these lines has not been possible due to the pressure of the general psychiatric work.

It seems likely that the service provided by the Forensic Clinic should be extended when possible in view of the increased demand for psychiatric reports on offenders and subsequent treatment and supervision.'

#### (iv) GENERAL COMMENTS

(a) On Thursday, 8th June, the inaugural meeting of the Local Association for Mental Health was held in the Plymouth Athenaeum Lecture Hall. The Plymouth and District Local Association for Mental Health arranged three meetings at the Nuffield Clinic as part of their autumn programme. On Friday, 3rd November,



Mr. A. J. Hughes – case-work Consultant, N.S.P.C.C. – gave a talk on “Child Abuse as an Aspect of Mental Ill Health”. On Friday, 24th November, Dr. M. Annear, Medical Superintendent and Consultant Psychiatrist at Morgannwg Hospital, Bridgend, gave a talk: “Illustrated Talk on the History of Psychiatry”. On Friday, 8th December, Miss Parsloe, Lecturer at the Applied Social Studies Course, London School of Economics, gave a talk on “Families who do not go to the Clinics”. During Mental Health Week, 5th–9th June, various members of the staff of the Nuffield Clinic took part in the comprehensive programme that had been arranged.

(b) We welcome the fact that the staff of the Nuffield Clinic spend an increasing amount of time in participating in the training of students – student nurses from Moorhaven Hospital, Health Visitor students, and Social Work students. This work is of vital importance, but its continuation will depend upon providing further staff and accommodation as mentioned in the introduction of this report.

(c) During the year, Mr. J. Holwell, Senior Clerk, and his staff have continued to provide an efficient secretarial and telephone service. The increasing pressure has been felt, and there have been times when help has been sought from the typing pool of the Health Department.

(d) “In a comprehensive mental health service many grades and classes of professional staff are directly or indirectly concerned with care of the patient in the community, to say nothing of the lay people who are associated with him in his working, domestic or social life. It is essential that there should be proper direction and co-ordination of effort if the patient is to get full help from the resources which are available, and this implies good communication between the various parts of the service as well as understanding of the contributions which other staff can make in their special fields” (Dr. A. R. May).

### (3) CHILDREN'S SECTION

Dr. Peter Matthews reports as follows:

“This year has seen the number of referrals rise to 508. This is approximately 25 per cent above the numbers recorded for last year and is beginning to approach the theoretical number of cases which might be expected from the child population in the area. Although it is good that there is this number of referrals because it indicates an awareness of the children's problems, difficulties are presented in



seeing all of the children, difficulties which are partly administrative and partly due to sheer weight of numbers.

As usual, throughout the year our three Psychiatric Social Workers have had a great deal to do, and we are pleased that, towards the end of the year, Plymouth Corporation realised the need for these workers to visit children at home, and granted car allowances on an appropriate scale. There have been no changes in the Social Worker staff except that we have welcomed students from Exeter University and Plymouth College of Technology. These students provide a stimulus for the professional worker, and, towards the end of their placement, are usually extremely useful people to have around.

It was with some disappointment that we noted the National regulations on Psychiatric Social Workers in Child Guidance Clinics because these, if interpreted closely, mean that the additional training of a Child Guidance Social Worker and the more difficult cases which are dealt with are not recognised. The students who are trained at the Clinic can, within three years, earn more money than their tutors, in other branches of Social Work. This is an injustice which needs early rectification.

On the medical side, there was a period during the summer and autumn of 1967 in which the number of Junior Doctor sessions from Moorhaven was seriously reduced, owing to illness, and we were very glad, therefore, when the Royal Navy offered the part-time services of Surgeon Lt.-Commander Scott-Brown, who now joins us for two sessions weekly and whose links with the Navy, in view of the particular difficulties associated with Naval families, are extremely welcome.

This year we were delighted to welcome Mr. James Fazakerly as a Remedial Teacher at the Clinic. It is an appointment which has been campaigned for by Dr. Gilroy for the past twenty years, and he is, therefore, all the more welcome. His sessions have been fully booked with children in need of special remedial teaching in relation to their emotional difficulties, and the Clinic could probably employ two more teachers as well.

The Nuffield Clinic has continued to see a number of children from South Devon, but Psychiatric Social Workers working in the Clinic cannot visit homes in Devon. This means, of course, that Devon receives an inadequate service, and negotiations are in progress between the Medical Officers of Health concerned as to ways in which this service could be improved.

TABLE XIII

	<i>At</i> 31.12.67	<i>At</i> 31.12.66	<i>At</i> 31.12.65	<i>At</i> 31.12.64	<i>At</i> 31.12.63
On Treatment Waiting List     ...     ...     ...	7	6	15	18	19
On Diagnostic Waiting List     ...     ...     ...	75	46	78	71	39
	<i>Year</i> 1967	<i>Year</i> 1966	<i>Year</i> 1965	<i>Year</i> 1964	<i>Year</i> 1963
New Referrals     ...     ...	508	410	359	410	327
Cases given full Clinical Investigation     ...     ...	233	252	190	246	210
Individual Treatment Interviews     ...     ...	1,798	1,746	1,895	1,402	1,194
Clinical Interviews by Psychologists     ...     ...	445	347	210	200	169
Home Visits by P.S.Ws	634	287	247	296	144
Cases Closed     ...     ...	138	121	151	98	110
Cases undergoing Social Supervision     ...     ...	137	130	110	98	96

TABLE XIV

	1967	1966
Family Doctor ... ..	145	130
School Medical Officers ... ..	106	67
Magistrates ... ..	40	43
Probation Officers ... ..	14	4
Paediatricians ... ..	39	44
Other Consultants ... ..	16	9
Schools ... ..	87	78
Children's Officers ... ..	24	14
Parents ... ..	15	16
M. & C.W. ... ..	2	4
Miscellaneous ... ..	20	1
TOTALS	508	410

TABLE XV

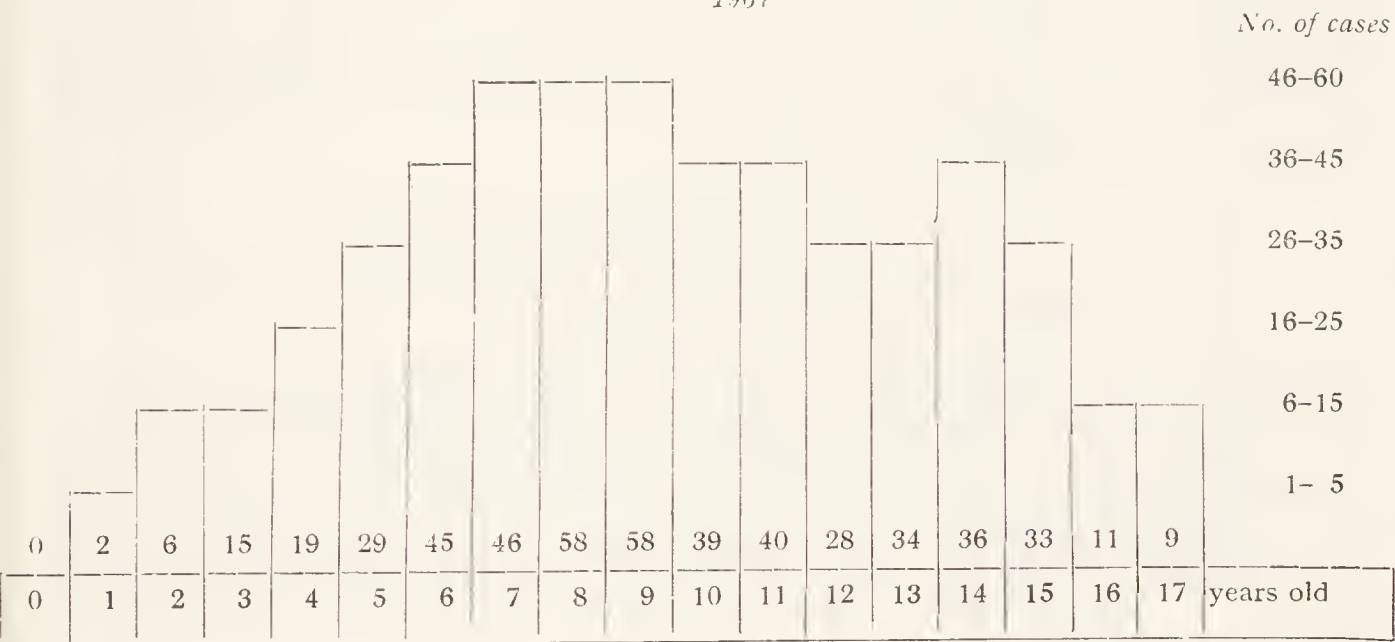
	1967	1966
Behaviour Disorders ... ..	160	200
Stealing ... ..	39	46
Care and Protection ... ..	12	14
Sexual Offences ... ..	7	4
Running Away ... ..	15	4
Educational Difficulties ... ..	79	25
School Refusal ... ..	19	19
Backwardness ... ..	16	8
Asthma/Eczema ... ..	13	15
Anxiety state ... ..	33	9
Severe Depression ... ..	13	2
Phobias ... ..	5	5
Tics ... ..	7	1
Speech Disorder ... ..	3	4
Psychosomatic Symptoms:		
(a) Headaches ... ..	4	1
(b) Abdominal Pain and Vomiting ... ..	5	7
(c) Enuresis ... ..	40	22
(d) Encopresis ... ..	11	8
? Psychotic (strange behaviour) ... ..	7	3
Miscellaneous ... ..	20	13
TOTALS	508	410



TABLE XVI

<i>Year</i>	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 7 years</i>	<i>7 to 9 years</i>	<i>9 to 11 years</i>	<i>11 to 13 years</i>	<i>13 to 15 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
1966	49	69	75	51	71	81	14	410
1965	44	46	55	67	57	58	32	359
1964	24	48	72	81	63	73	49	410
1963	26	39	43	65	44	82	28	327
1962	31	40	42	62	41	59	31	306
1961	16	38	43	49	47	61	28	282

1967



EDUCATION

The Clinic staff have, as usual, given lectures to local bodies, concentrating in particular on the teaching establishments. Both the Health Visitors and Student Nurses have continued to come to the Clinic for lectures and demonstrations as usual.

MALADJUSTMENT

The Working Party on maladjusted children has continued throughout 1967, and the efforts of this working party have resulted in the establishment of a new special educational unit for seniors at Trelawny School under Mr. Martin. This has begun with six pupils, and it is hoped will be expanded into a more comprehensive service.

The two classes for maladjusted children at Stuart Road for the Primary group have been working satisfactorily and towards the end of the year some children were fed back into the schools from which they came, while new children were being incorporated in the classes.

The plans for a Day School for maladjusted children on the site of the present Mount Tamar School were pushed further ahead, and it is to be hoped that this school will also incorporate some of the treatment facilities which are lacking at the Nuffield Clinic.

Plans for reconstructing the Nuffield Clinic itself were discussed during the year 1967, and amongst these was the plan for two rooms for the Educational Psychologists, with the knocking down of walls between existing rooms to give larger office accommodation, but it may well be that, in time of economic stringency, these plans will not come to fruition.

Finally, the efforts of the staff during this year, when there has been such an enormous increase in the volume of work, should be recorded, and all departments have contributed of their best. The staff of the Department consists of:

Mr. P. W. Ace, Senior Educational Psychologist;

Mr. A. C. Paddon, Educational Psychologist;

Mr. J. Fazakerley, Remedial Teacher;

Miss M. M. Anderson } Senior Psychiatric

Mr. S. E. Webb } Social Workers;

Mrs. D. J. Creber, Psychiatric Social Worker;

Miss E. Weeks } Clerical staff.

Miss C. Webb }

#### (4) CONCLUSIONS

It is obvious from the figures given in this report that the staff of the Clinic have had to respond to steadily increasing demands. We look forward to next year with the hope that a more effective service can be provided by increasing the accommodation and staffing as detailed in the introduction.

I would like to offer a sincere thanks to all the staff of the Clinic and to all those people who have helped us during the fifth year's working of the Clinic.

Throughout the year we have received the encouragement and support of the Joint Management Committee, for which we are very grateful.'

KENNETH F. WEEKS,  
*Medical Director.*

# Welfare Services

*Senior Welfare Services Officer*

H. J. PATERNOSTER

**Accommodation** The Welfare section of the Health and Welfare Department, acting under powers delegated thereto, is responsible for the administration under the provisions of Part III and IV of the National Assistance Act, 1948/1962, and related legislation. Accommodation now provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, is:

Wolseley Home	...	...	...	...	45 males	56 females
'Glenfield'	...	...	...	...	27 females	
'Brightside'	...	...	...	...	26 males	
'Ingleside'	...	...	...	...	30 females	
'Lakeside'	...	...	...	...	36 mixed	
Cross Park House	...	...	...	...	32 mixed	
Whitleigh Home	...	...	...	...	41 mixed	
Granby Way	...	...	...	...	40 mixed	
'Outlands'	...	...	...	...	62 mixed	
'Hillside':						
Plymouth C.B.C.	32					
Devon C.C.	18				50 mixed	

Since the 1st April, 1967, when the responsibility of the home 'Hillside' was transferred to the Plymouth City Council from the Devon County Council, arrangements were made whereby eighteen beds would be reserved for use by the Devon County Council until a new home in the vicinity of Ivybridge was completed.

A new home at Mulgrave Street, which was expected to be completed by the end of 1967, will not, however, be ready for occupation until June 1968. It will provide accommodation for forty residents of both sexes.

The number of admissions of persons from the waiting-list is shown below:

				1966	1967
Admissions from waiting list	...	...		133	126
Admissions (Emergencies)	...	...		35	19
Number of persons on waiting list at end of					
year	...	...	...	176	182



**Registration  
of Homes**

Under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, all Old Persons' and Disabled Persons' Homes must be registered with the local authority.

The undermentioned homes are so registered:

				<i>Accommodation</i>
St. Joseph's Home, Hartley	...	...	...	116 residents (mixed)
'Rosemont', Wingfield Villas	...	...	...	10 residents (mixed)
Torr Home for the Blind...	...	...	...	66 residents (mixed)
The Mount, Lipson	...	...	...	32 females
Widey Grange, Widey Lane, Crownhill				14 females
8 Apsley Road, Mutley	...	...	...	24 residents (mixed)
10 Whitefield Terrace, Greenbank Road				14 females
'Dewi-Sant', 32 Eggbuckland Road	...			17 females
28 Seaton Avenue, Mutley	...	...		10 residents (mixed)
Astor Hall for the Disabled, Stoke	...			30 residents (mixed)
Cann, House, Tamerton Foliot, Plymouth (Cheshire Foundation Home for the Sick)	...	...	...	35 residents (mixed)
'Clivedon' 3 Cross Park, Tavistock Road, Hartley, (Plymouth Spastics Associa- tion - Home for Spastics)	...	...		10 residents (mixed)
Raynham Court, 7-9 Raynham Road, Stoke	...	...	...	16 residents (mixed)
'Ivan Lodge', 1 St. Lawrence Road, Mutley	...	...	...	14 residents (mixed)
'Trengeath', Hartley Road, Plymouth (Plymouth Family Help Unit) (Home for Disabled Children)	...	...		14 residents (mixed)
'Hazlehurst', Station Road, Elburton	...			6 residents (mixed)
'Belmont House', Ridgeway, Plympton				16 residents (mixed)

The homes are visited as regularly as possible, and there were three new homes registered during 1967. Hazlehurst and Belmont House were transferred from the Devon County Council on the 1st April, 1967.

**Boarding-out  
Scheme**

The Plymouth Guild of Social Service continues to provide a most useful contribution with their Boarding-out Scheme for the care of the elderly. The Guild have a boarding-out officer who inspects each dwelling before recommending admission, and at present 118 persons are boarded-out.



**Burials**

It is the duty of the local authority under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to arrange burial or cremation of any person who has died, or has been found dead in its area, in circumstances where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been made.

The Plymouth City Council undertook eleven such burials during the year, being twenty-five fewer than in 1966.

**Female  
Itinerants**

The local authority is required by the Ministry of Social Security to provide accommodation for female itinerants arriving in the City. During 1967, one female only was accommodated at Wolseley Home. Although the numbers have steadily diminished over the years, Wolseley Home is constantly being used as a shelter for homeless and evicted families (mostly mothers and children) and families found wandering late at night by the police.

## WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Section 29 of the Act places a duty on the Council to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of persons registered as blind or partially sighted under the approved scheme. New registrations during the year were 46 blind and 6 partially sighted. It will be seen from the table (page 118) that 87.3 per cent of the registered blind are now over the age of 50 years. On the 31st December, 1967, the total number of registered blind persons was 503 and registered partially sighted was 99.

The increase is largely due to the boundary extension where 40 registered blind persons and 11 registered partially sighted persons were transferred to the Plymouth City Council from the Devon County Council.

An additional Home Teacher of the Blind was appointed to deal with the extra cases transferred from the added area, and the changeover of the blind service from the Devon County Council to the Plymouth area was carried out in a very sympathetic and efficient manner; those transferred are probably now benefiting by having more amenities than previously, e.g. a free bus pass on the Plymouth transport system. Arrangements have also been made for them to have weekly socials at the Laira Congregational Church Hall.

There are other socials held for the benefit of the blind at Sherwell Congregational Church, the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Devonport, and also at the hut adjoining the Garrison Church, Crownhill, where handicraft classes are also organised. Private coach outings are arranged for the benefit of the blind in each of the four Home Teachers' districts.

The South Devon and Cornwall Institute for the Blind, Stonehouse, Plymouth, assist blind persons financially from their voluntary funds whenever they can. The Plymouth Blind Aid Society are also most generous in this respect.

The Plymouth City Council made a substantial increase in the grant to the South Devon and Cornwall Institute for the Blind in order to assist them generally with the upkeep of their workshops. At present there are sixteen journeymen, two journeymen trainees and one part-time journeywoman employed at the Blind Institution. There are also three male Home Workers (piano tuners).

# OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Total number notified in 1967	...	0
Number (a) vision lost	... ..	0
(b) vision impaired	...	0
(c) treatment continuing at end of year	... ..	0

# WELFARE OF THE BLIND—REGISTRATION

Year ended 31st December, 1967

TABLE I—AGE PERIODS OF REGISTERED BLIND PERSONS

	0	1	2	3	4	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 & over	Un-known	Total
Male	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2	9	8	11	22	18	23	51	20	16	8	-	193
Female	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	8	11	35	19	32	72	53	43	27	-	310
TOTALS	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	4	13	16	22	57	37	55	123	73	59	35	-	503



FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND  
PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS

CIRCULAR 2/53

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Other</i>
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms B.D.8 recommends :				
(a) No treatment ...	1	1	—	8
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical) ...	5	7	—	30
(c) Educational ...	—	—	—	—
Total	6	8	—	38
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	5	7	—	27

## WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

**The Register**      The number of new cases added to the register during the year was 276, including 86 residing in the added area transferred on the 1st April, 1967. The numbers of new cases and the numbers on the register for the last three years are as follows:

	1965	1966	1967
New Cases ... ..	135	113	276
Register at 31st December ... ..	806	870	1,120

An analysis of the new cases and the total register for 1967 are shown in Tables I and II respectively.

**Home Visiting** 2,326 visits were made during the year, including those made in the added area cases from January to March; 437 problems were dealt with as follows:

Housing ... ..	63
Residential Accommodation ... ..	11
Training and Employment ... ..	20
Re-adjustment, Handicrafts, Social Activities ...	51
Social Problems ... ..	17
Modifications, Aids and Adaptations ... ..	164
Financial and Material Assistance ... ..	27
Other General Problems ... ..	84
	<hr/> 437 <hr/>

**Aids and Modifications** 162 cases were assisted with aids and modifications during the year, the approximate cost of this assistance being £1,360, of which £228 was recoverable from those assisted.

**Diversional Employment** At the end of the year, 251 cases were receiving occupational therapy and handicraft instruction:

In their own Homes ... ..	62
In Handicraft Classes ... ..	82
In Old People's Homes ... ..	107

Classes continued to be held every afternoon at the Occupational centre at Beaumont Hut, the attendances varying between 25 and 30 per session, over 20 of these being brought by ambulance.

Included in the above figures are ten cases who were receiving instruction from the Devon County Council prior to the 1st April, 1967.

In addition, six handicapped persons attend daily at the workshops administered by the Mental Health Department at Stonehouse and Plympton.

Eleven adult spastics were attending daily at the Adult Training Centre at Trengweath at the end of the year, having been sponsored by this department, and include two who had been previously sponsored by Devon County Council.

The total value of goods completed and sold was £1,603, the figures for the three previous years being £1,107 in 1964; £1,295 in 1965, and £1,329 in 1966. Approximately £700 of this amount represented sales at the shop at Frankfort Gate. Of the £1,603, approximately £1,203 represented recovery of cost of materials; the remaining £400 being profits returned to the patients.

**Remunerative Employment** Six persons were employed on leatherwork and the making of plywood bases for canework during the year. The estimated value of all the articles produced was £850, whilst payments to individuals at piece rates totalled £246.

**Disabled Drivers and Passengers** Identification labels continued to be issued during the year for drivers who have severe difficulty in walking, and the same facilities continued to be extended to disabled passengers who experience the same handicap.

**Residential Accommodation** At the end of the year, 32 registered handicapped persons were being maintained in various voluntary local and national residential centres. A survey of the residents in the local authority's own homes indicated that there were 35 residents under the age of 65, all of whom were originally admitted because of a physical handicap – 33 of these were 53 or over, and the remaining two were aged 38 and 35.

**Staffing** Following the boundary extension on 1st April, 1967, the establishment was increased by one social welfare officer and one handicraft instructor. The total staff now dealing with the physically handicapped consists of three welfare officers, one occupational therapist, and two handicraft instructors.

TABLE I  
NEW CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS DURING 1967

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES										TOTALS	
	Ordinary Conditions		Sheltered Employment		Home Employment only		Incapable of Work		Children under 16			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Amputation ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	7	5
Arthritis ... ..	2	1	1	—	—	1	33	88	—	—	36	90
Congenital malformation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	1	2	9
General diseases of the chest, heart, digestive system, etc. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	13	—	—	16	13
General physical injuries ...	1	1	—	—	1	—	8	12	—	1	10	14
Organic nervous disorders ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	19	41	1	—	23	41
Nervous and Mental disorders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases .. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	4	2
TOTALS ...	6	2	5	—	1	2	85	168	4	3	101	175



TABLE II

REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES										TOTALS
	Ordinary Conditions		Sheltered Employment		Home Employment only		Incapable of work		Children under 16		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Amputation ... ..	19	—	8	—	1	—	27	23	1	—	M 56 F 23
Arthritis ... ..	9	1	8	—	2	3	75	249	—	—	94 253
Congenital malformation ...	8	—	4	3	—	1	8	21	4	4	24 29
General diseases of the chest, heart, digestive system, etc.	3	—	8	2	3	—	49	47	—	—	68 49
General physical injuries ...	9	3	6	—	3	1	26	44	1	1	45 49
Organic nervous disorders ...	26	6	24	13	4	6	101	153	8	2	163 180
Nervous and mental disorders	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	6	—	1	5 9
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	2	—	5	—	4	—	8	2	—	—	19 2
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	4	1	2	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	10 6
Other diseases ... ..	4	1	4	1	—	—	11	8	3	4	22 14
TOTALS ...	90	13	70	19	18	12	311	558	17	12	506 614

## WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

The following table shows the state of the Register at 31st December, 1967:

	<i>Under 16</i>		16-29		30-49		50-64		<i>65 and over</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Deaf with speech ...	12	4	7	4	15	10	7	6	5	4	46	28
Deaf without speech	12	7	10	10	10	13	15	14	4	7	51	51
Hard of hearing ...	6	3	6	16	9	28	14	50	4	15	39	112
GRAND TOTAL											136	191

The above figures include ten cases resident in the added area.

Contact was maintained with the Deaf and Dumb Mission, the Hartley House School for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing Club. A limited amount of assistance with problems was given by the department's welfare officers, who combine these duties with those of the welfare of the physically handicapped.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951

### REMOVAL OF PERSONS NEEDING CARE AND ATTENTION

During 1967, it was not necessary to apply to the Magistrates' Court under the powers given by these Acts for authority to move any elderly person in need of care and attention to a residential home or hospital.

## CHIROPODY SERVICE

The Local Authority's Chiropody Service began in August 1960 and the scheme provides for the residents of Plymouth (not including Plympton and Plymstock) as follows:

Treatment is given in Local Authority clinics and also in the patient's home when necessary. A whole-time salaried chiropodist commenced duties in January 1965, and two local chiropodists are paid by the session for work at clinics and by a fee per visit for domiciliary work.

Those eligible for treatment are men aged 65 years and over and women aged 60 and over whose incomes do not exceed the amount of the national retirement pension or who receive Ministry of Social Security supplementary benefit. The patient is charged 3s. 6d. for a treatment at a clinic and 4s. 6d. for a treatment at home.

During 1967, clinics were held and patients treated as follows:

Number of Clinics held	... ..	253
Number of Persons Attending clinics	...	375
Number of Treatments given in clinics	...	1,970
Number of Persons Treated at home	...	295
Number of Domiciliary Treatments given	...	1,464
Total of Treatments		3,434

Separate arrangements are made for residents in the Authority's Welfare Homes who require chiropody treatment and the numbers so treated are not included in the figures shown above.

Approximately 2,000 treatments were given in the Homes.

The arrangements for chiropody in Plympton and Plymstock (which were added to Plymouth by the boundary extension on 1st April, 1967), differ from those in the original City in several respects, including age of eligibility, charges, and the use of the Hospital Car Service to convey infirm patients to clinics rather than the chiropodist visiting the home. The existing arrangements were continued during 1967 but will be subject to review.

Between 1st April, 1967, and 31st March, 1968, 4,651 treatments were given, 511 patients being transported by the Hospital Car Service.

A whole-time chiropodist already in post was transferred from Devon County to Plymouth with the added area.

# Ambulance Service

*Ambulance Officer:* MR. R. SAMPSON

## Use of the Service

The year under review has shown a small drop in normal ambulance work, i.e. the admission and discharge of patients from hospitals, emergency calls and patients for clinic attendances, but a large increase in 'Welfare' patients – those who go to the Centre for Spastics at 'Trenghweath', 'Highbury' and Beaumont Hut – this amounts to 2,120 patients and 7,331 miles. Because of the decrease first mentioned there was only a net increase of 640 patients and 5,525 miles.

As will be seen, 'Welfare' work is increasing rapidly and if this trend persists it will be necessary to obtain more vehicles and staff, otherwise normal work is going to suffer; in fact, it will be quite impossible to cope. This will be particularly so when the proposed 'Day Hospital' for Geriatric patients becomes operative in 1968.

The number of persons requiring the assistance of two men amounted to 34,805, or 34.4% of the total patients carried. This was an increase of 1,498, or 1.2% compared with 1966.

A total of twenty road journeys was carried out to the following places which are outside the area normally covered by the Service:

London	1	Truro	2	Tiverton	1	Bristol	5
Exeter	1	Dawlish	1	Paignton	1	Seamington (Wilts)	1
Fowey	1	Torquay	1	Redruth	5		

The two journeys to Truro were rather unusual as it necessitated removing all the interior fittings of the vehicle in order that the patients could be conveyed in their Orthopaedic beds.

Four patients were conveyed by helicopter: one to London; two to Bristol; one to Stoke Mandeville.

Patients conveyed by British Rail amounted to 230 with an approximate mileage of 40,494 – this was a decrease of 62 patients and 8,737 miles on the previous year. Part of this reduction is no doubt due to the functioning of the Neuro-Surgical Unit at Freedom Fields, thus obviating sending so many to Frenchay Hospital, Bristol. British Rail staff, as usual, were extremely co-operative but were severely handicapped by not having coaches suitable for the conveyance of 'stretcher' patients.



Co-operation of the highest standard still exists between the adjacent Local Authorities. The system whereby we accept calls on behalf of Devon County Ambulance Service at night is still operating very satisfactorily.

TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE

	PLYMOUTH	DEVON	CORNWALL	TOTAL
ROAD JOURNEYS				
Ordinary Removals ...	78,328	30	6	78,364
Mileage ... ..	268,321	877	171	269,369
Accidents and Emergencies	3,930	—	—	3,930
Mileage ... ..	18,692	—	—	18,692
Welfare Cases ... ..	18,626	—	—	18,626
Mileage ... ..	43,926	—	—	43,926
Total Patients ...	100,884	30	6	100,920
Total Mileage ...	330,939	877	171	331,987

RAIL JOURNEYS ... ..	230
Approximate total rail mileage ... ..	40,494
Average miles per patient ... ..	176·06

**Vehicles** Two new ambulances were ordered during the year to replace vehicles which had become totally unfit for service. Unfortunately, there is a long delay in getting chassis, with the result that there is a period of nine to ten months between the placing of the order and the delivery of the completed ambulance.

The fleet at present consists of sixteen ambulances and seven dual-purpose vehicles.

**Staff** The retirement in June of Mr. A. Moul, the Service's Transport Officer since 1941, ended a career in ambulance work which dated back to 1919. Mr. Havery, who is a qualified mechanic, was appointed his successor. Mr. Blunden, who has been on my staff for many years dealing with Civil Defence matters, was appointed Assistant Ambulance Officer.

I wish to pay tribute to all my staff who, throughout the year, have kept the Service running. Increased work and sickness among staff have all helped to make the task of the Control Room Officers more arduous.

The number of hours of voluntary help given by the Officers and members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade amounted to 971 for men and 116 for women. This is a slight increase on the male side but a very large drop on the female side. Their efforts are, however, very much appreciated.

**Added Area**            On 1st April the areas of Plympton and Plymstock became a part of the City and, although the Devon County Ambulance Station at Plympton became the property of the City, it was decided that, rather than expand the existing Plymouth Service, Devon County Council, in conjunction with the Hospital Car Service, should be asked to continue responsibility and to provide an Ambulance Service for these areas on an Agency basis.

This system has worked satisfactorily except that, at night, we have men on duty at both our Stations and yet we have to telephone drivers at their homes at Plympton and get them from their beds. They then have to fetch their Attendant before they can respond to a call. Not only does this cause delay but increases the mileage for which the City Council has to pay.

Journeys undertaken by Devon County Council Ambulance Service and the Hospital Car Service in Plympton and Plymstock on behalf of Plymouth City Council:

						<i>Ambulance</i>	<i>H.C.S.</i>
ROAD JOURNEYS:							
Ordinary Removals	...	...	...	...	...	3,143	4,939
Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	12,534	19,475
Accidents and Emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	418	—
Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	4,450	—
Welfare Cases	...	...	...	...	...	5	430
Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,189
Total Patients	...	...	...	...	...	3,566	5,369
Total Mileage	...	...	...	...	...	17,002	20,664
Average Miles per Patient	...	...	...	...	...	4.76	3.84

**General**

The Service continues to be responsible for the following additional duties:

- (1) Accepting calls for the Port Medical Officers outside normal office hours.
- (2) Receiving and dealing with emergency calls for midwives at all times.
- (3) Receiving and dealing with all calls made on the Corporation telephone exchange between the hours of 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. This, at times, puts a great strain on the Control Room Officer as the calls can be very numerous, particularly when the weather is bad and it is necessary to call out men from the City Engineer's Department to grit the roads. On one such night, thirty-seven calls in an hour were dealt with in addition to the normal ambulance work.

# AMBULANCE SERVICE

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS

YEAR	PLYMOUTH		DEVON		CORNWALL		TOTAL	
	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
1963	84,912	284,612	121	4,217	86	2,907	85,119	291,736
1964	92,124	303,905	157	5,210	69	2,906	92,350	312,021
1965	100,608	324,157	147	5,367	74	3,266	100,829	332,790
1966	100,168	321,936	76	2,635	36	1,891	100,280	326,462
1967	100 884	330,939	30	877	6	171	100,920	331,987

## AVERAGE MILES PER PATIENT

1957	...	3.405
1962	...	3.491
1967	...	3.27



# Plymouth Port Health Authority

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1967 BY THE PORT MEDICAL OFFICER,  
DR. T. A. I. REES

## General

This Report is in the form and sequence prescribed for Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Port Health Authorities by the Ministry of Health, Form Port 20, dated October 1952.

A detailed report was made in 1965 and, where there has been no change in arrangements during 1967, this is indicated under the appropriate section.

## SECTION I – STAFF

L. MILLER, Sanitary Inspector's Certificate

Diploma for Inspector of Meat and other Foods

Port Health Inspector, resigned 31st May, 1967

J. H. RENDELL, M.O.T. Master's (F.G.) Certificate

Diploma of Public Health Inspector's Education Board

R.S.H. Diploma for Smoke Inspectors

Appointed Port Health Inspector, 1st August, 1967

Otherwise, no change since that reported in 1966.

## SECTION II

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of ships reporting as having had during the voyage, infectious diseases on board</i>
			<i>By the Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Port Health Inspector</i>	
Foreign Ports	880	489,090	7	608	2
Coastwise	1,165	781,479	1	662	Nil
TOTAL	2,045	1,270,569	8	1,270	2

There was an increase of 149 ships and tonnage of 56,547 entering the port compared with 1966.

# SECTION III

## CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

<b>Passenger Traffic</b>	Number of Passengers INWARDS	...	2,512
	Number of Passengers OUTWARDS	...	2,715

### PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

#### **Cargo Traffic**

#### *Foreign*

Preserved meat and cheese from Holland.  
 Fresh fruit and vegetables from Holland, France and Spain.  
 Timber from Canada, Sweden, Poland, Russia and Finland.  
 Grain from Canada, Holland and France.  
 Fuel oils from the Persian Gulf and West Indies.  
 Agricultural machinery and paper pulp from Sweden.  
 Fertilisers from Holland and Germany.  
 Matches, wines and spirits from Holland and Sweden.  
 Tinned and dried milk from Holland.  
 Fresh fruit from Cyprus.  
 Confectionery from Holland.  
 Oyster shell from the Continent.  
 Liquified Petroleum Gas from France.

#### *Coastal*

Coal from South Wales and North-East Ports.  
 Petrol, oil and paraffin from Fawley, Hamble, Milford Haven and Swansea.  
 Fertilisers from London and Immingham.  
 Cement from London.  
 Potatoes from Northern Ireland.  
 Cooking-fats, tinned fruit, vegetables, meat and fish, confectionery, sugar, nuts and molasses from Liverpool.  
 Grain from Avonmouth and Isle of White.  
 Sand and gravel from Southampton.  
 Tar from Jersey.  
 Gypsum and peat moss from Ireland.

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

China Clay.  
Granite chippings.  
Scrap metals.  
Fertilisers.  
Broken glass.  
Coke and coke breeze.

## PRINCIPAL PORTS FROM WHICH SHIPS ARRIVE

<i>Asia and Australasia</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>America</i>	<i>Africa</i>
Singapore Hong Kong	Rotterdam Gibraltar Ghent Brest La Pallice Le Harve Antwerp Amsterdam Bordeaux Roscoff Limassol Rouen Gothenburg Hamina Narvic Kotka Gonfreville	Vancouver Trinidad Corpus Christi	Las Palmas Lagos Alexandria Cape Town Port Harcourt

## SECTION IV

### INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic at the port.

## SECTION V

### WATER SUPPLY

No change.

SECTION VI  
PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1966  
No change.

SECTION VII  
SMALLPOX

(1) *Isolation hospitals available*

The first case or cases would be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, Liskeard, Cornwall (Telephone: Liskeard 2385), staffed from the Scott Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, Plymouth (Telephone 51437). Consultant Physician: Dr. G. R. Steed.

Should it appear likely that more extensive accommodation would be required, arrangements would be made for the Lee Mill Smallpox Hospital, at present used for geriatric cases, to be reopened as a Smallpox Hospital.

(2) *Arrangements for the transport of cases to hospital*

The launch *Argus* of the Plymouth Port Health Authority, based at Millbay Docks, Plymouth (Telephone: Plymouth 68000, Extn. 2229 by day, and Plymouth 68000, Extn. 2129 at night and week-ends) is available to transport cases from ship to shore. The launch is equipped with a radio transmitter and receiver linked to the Plymouth Ambulance Headquarters.

Ambulances of the Plymouth City Council's Ambulance Service (Telephone: Plymouth 64101) are available to transport cases to hospital.

(3) *Smallpox consultants*

Dr. W. H. St. John-Brooks    Office Telephone: Penzance 2382  
West Cornwall Hospital    Home Telephone: Cockwells 356  
Penzance, Cornwall

(4) *Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox*

Materials for the collection of specimens from suspected cases are always available at the Port Health Office, Plymouth.

Specimens are forwarded to the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.



## SECTION VIII

### VENEREAL DISEASES

Location of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease and days and hours of attendance.

No change.

During the year, 49 British and 18 foreign seamen were treated at the Venereal Disease Clinic.

The nationalities were as follows:

Biafran	...	...	1
British	...	...	49
Dutch	...	...	1
Finnish	...	...	1
German	...	...	4
Italian	...	...	1
Maltese	...	...	1
Nigerian	...	...	1
Norwegian	...	...	1
Polish	...	...	2
Portuguese	...	...	3
Russian	...	...	1
Spanish	...	...	1
			—
TOTAL			67
			==

## SECTION IX

### CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS 1967

TABLE D

<i>Category</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of cases during the year</i>		<i>Number of ships concerned</i>
		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Infective Hepatitis	Nil	3	2
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	None	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	None	Nil	Nil	Nil

## SECTION X

### OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

There were no cases of malaria brought to notice in ships arriving at Plymouth during the year.

## SECTION XI

### MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No plague-infected or suspected ships entered the Port during the year.

## SECTION XII

### MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

(1) Ships arriving at the various wharves are boarded by the Port Health Inspector or Rodent Operator. Enquiries are made of the officers and crew as to evidence of rat infestation. Docksides, wharves and warehouses in dock areas are under constant surveillance for evidence of rodent infestation, and Foremen Stevedores are also questioned as to the presence of rats. Where evidence of rat infestation is found, trapping or poisoning is carried out by the Rodent Operator.

(2) All rats caught are destroyed, and some specimens found are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

(3) If necessary, deratting of ships would be carried out by poisoning, using 1080. This treatment would be carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Should it be deemed necessary to fumigate a vessel, Methyl Bromide or Hydrogen Cyanide would be used, depending on availability. Fumigation would be carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

Commercial Contractors carrying out such deratting treatments are:

1. Contra-pest Services Ltd., 2 Ranelegh Road, London, E.6.
2. Rentokil Laboratories Ltd., Marine & Fumigation Division, 112 Victoria Dock Road, London, E.16.

Small, interim treatments are carried out by the Port Health Authority's Rodent Operator using Warfarin.

Inspections confirm that rat-proofing principles are incorporated in the construction of modern vessels.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports:

NIL

Rodents destroyed in docks, quays, wharves and warehouses:

<i>Category</i>				<i>Number</i>
Black rats	...	...	...	Nil
Brown rats	...	...	...	38
Sent for examination	...	...	...	Nil
Species not known	...	...	...	Nil
Infected with plague	...	...	...	Nil

Number of rats presumed killed, based on amount of poison bait consumed: 106.

Number of mice presumed killed: 110.

NUMBER OF DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1967, FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

TABLE F

<i>Number of Deratting Certificates issued</i>					<i>Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued</i>	<i>Total Certificates issued</i>
<i>After fumigation with HCN</i>	<i>Other fumigant</i>	<i>After trapping</i>	<i>After poisoning</i>	<i>Total</i>		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
—	—	—	—	—	51	51

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal vessels during the year.



# SECTION XIII

## INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
	<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
1,278 Vessels	Nil	3	3

# SECTION XIV

## PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1948

The marketing of oysters, which was started late in 1966 following amendment of the closing order, was discontinued within ten days because of reports of illness occurring which appeared to be associated with the consumption of oysters from the River Lynher and Saltash layings.

Throughout 1967, Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Ministry of Health led the investigations into the cause of the illness, and its possible connection with oysters, with inconclusive results. The Fisheries remain closed.

# SECTION XV

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

- (1) No change.
- (2) No change.
- (3) No change.
- (4) During the year the number of incoming aliens was 490 and the number of outgoing aliens was 786.
- (5) No change.

# REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES FOR ALIENS MEDICALLY EXAMINED

<i>Nature of Report or Certificate</i>		<i>Total number of Reports and Certificates issued</i>	<i>Aliens not permitted to land</i>
A	Unsound mind or mentally defective	2	2
B (1)	Undesirable for medical reasons	None	None
B (2)	(a) Inability to support ...	None	None
	(b) Likely to require medical treatment	None	None
	(c) Inability to support and likely to require medical treatment	None	None
C	Conditionally landed for further medical examination	None	None
TOTALS ... ..		2	2

## COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962

### MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Commonwealth Immigrants:

NO CHANGE

(2) Total number of Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Act: NONE.

(3) Total number of Commonwealth citizens medically examined: NONE.

REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES FOR COMMONWEALTH CITIZENS  
MEDICALLY EXAMINED

No certificates in respect of Commonwealth citizens medically examined were issued.

(4) Total number of Commonwealth citizens embarked: 2.

SECTION XVI  
MISCELLANEOUS

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease:

NO CHANGE

FOOD INSPECTION

During the year, 229 vessels were dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unwholesome or unfit for human consumption consisted of:

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Ozs.</i>
Grapes... ..	3	3	2	27	0
Grapefruit ... ..	1	8	3	6	0
Oranges ... ..	—	18	3	5	0
Pears ... ..	—	9	2	17	0
Melons... ..	—	5	3	6	0
Cauliflower ... ..	—	5	0	0	0
Canned fruit and fruit juices ... ..	—	7	2	25	9
Canned Meat Products ... ..	—	1	0	5	12
Canned Fish ... ..	—	—	1	27	6
Jars Chicken ... ..	—	—	—	2	0
Lard ... ..	—	1	0	16	0
TOTAL ... ..	7	3	0	25	11

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

and

### DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) (VESSELS) REGULATIONS, 1958

A harbour authority was approached in August with a view to minimising smoke emissions from a coal-fired, natural draught steam dredger which had worked in the harbour for many years and had frequently been the cause of complaints of smoke nuisance. The harbour authority readily acceded to a request by the Port Health Authority to burn smokeless fuel in place of the North Country bituminous coal in use at the time and have since supplied the dredger with Welsh Dry Steam Cobbles. Since the change of fuel there has been no cause for complaint whatever.

### CASES OF NON-INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND INJURY LANDED AT THE PORT

Fourteen cases of non-infectious disease or injury were landed for hospital treatment during the year.

### WATER SUPPLY

During the year, thirty-seven samples of water from ships and supplies in the Port area were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Plymouth, for bacteriological examination.



# School Health Service

*Deputy Principal School Medical Officer*

DR. G. B. CARTER

The incorporation of Plympton and Plymstock with Plymouth on the 1st April, 1967, added to the City:

3,527 Children in 12 Primary Schools  
2,449 Children in 3 Secondary Schools

The totals for the enlarged Plymouth in April 1967 were:

22,646 Children in 85 Primary Schools  
14,577 Children in 35 Secondary Schools  
\*573 Children in 6 Special Schools

---

37,796

---

\* Including those children in Longcause School, which was opened in September 1967.

Clinics are located in Plympton and Plymstock and provide accommodation for a general school clinic and a dental surgery at each clinic. The Consultant Ophthalmologist continues to make periodical visits to the clinics to see cases referred by the School Medical Officers.

The general health of schoolchildren was satisfactory and there were no outbreaks of serious disease.

**Staff** Mr. T. S. Longworth was appointed to the post of Principal School Dental Officer in succession to Mr. Maynard who retired at the end of 1966.

One Dental Officer (Mr. F. A. Pearse, O.B.E.) and one part-time Medical Officer (Dr. B. Harrold) joined the staff on transfer from Devon County with the added area.

The integration of nursing services has continued; most health visitors are responsible for a primary school and most School Nursing Sisters attend a Child Welfare Clinic.

At the end of the year the number in the various sections were :

MEDICAL, ETC.

Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	4.73
School Nurses	...	...	...	...	11.00
Speech Therapists	...	...	...	...	0.87

DENTAL

Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	4.61
Dental Auxiliaries	...	...	...	...	1.00
Dental Surgery Assistants	...	...	...	...	6.08

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Psychiatrists	...	...	...	...	1.82
Educational Psychologists	...	...	...	...	2.00
Psychiatric Social Workers	...	...	...	...	3.00

**Medical  
Inspections**

The detailed statistical tables relating to the medical inspection of school children are given at the end of this report.

1. PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTION

*A – Number of periodic medical inspections in the age-groups*

					<i>Number of children inspected</i>
1. Entrants (1963 to 1960 age groups)	...	...	...	...	3,277
2. Intermediates (selected from 1959 to 1954 age groups)					1,343
3. Leavers (1953 and earlier age groups)			...	...	3,311
					<hr/>
			TOTAL	...	7,931
					<hr/>

The age at which the 'intermediate' examination preferably takes place is now seven to eight years and this is on a selective basis. The parents of children of this age completed a questionnaire on their child's health and from the answers given it was decided whether or not the child should have an examination by the School Medical Officer. There are approximately 3,600 children of this age in Plymouth. Questionnaires were received in respect of 3,053 and 1,149 were 'selected' for examination. The number examined, 1,343, is little more than half the number of children usually examined as intermediates and this saving of medical officers' time allows more time to be spent on the children who are called for examination.

*B: Number of CHILDREN found, at periodic medical inspections, to require treatment (including those already under treatment)*

	Number inspected	(i) Requiring treatment for defective vision (excluding squint)		(ii) Requiring treatment for all other defects		(iii) Total individual children requiring treatment	
		Num- ber	per 1,000	Num- ber	per 1,000	Num- ber	per 1,000
1. Entrants ... .. (1963-60)	3,277	112	34.18	529	161.43	596	181.87
2. Intermediate age groups (Selected 1959-54)	1,343	114	84.88	351	261.35	429	319.43
3. Leavers ... .. (1953-1950)	3,311	463	139.84	411	124.13	793	239.50
TOTALS ... ..	7,931	689	86.87	1,291	162.78	1,818	229.23

689 children out of the 7,931 inspected were found to require treatment for defective vision. This is equivalent to 86.87 per 1,000

Children requiring treatment for all other defects totalled 1,291, a rate of 162.78 per 1,000. This compares with 175.03 per 1,000 in 1966 and 193.71 in 1965.

*C: Number of DEFECTS found per 1,000 children inspected at periodic medical inspections whether requiring treatment or observation*

	1967	1966	1965
Skin ... ..	43.12	42.36	47.9
Vision ... ..	114.11	124.20	119.9
Squint ... ..	23.58	28.54	28.8
Otitis Media ...	14.12	14.08	18.0
Heart ... ..	10.9	13.03	12.4
Lungs ... ..	28.62	36.62	32.8
Hernia ... ..	2.77	4.43	5.7



*D: Number of NEW DEFECTS found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment*

Table 2C at the end of this report gives the total number of defects, old and new, found requiring treatment for each disease and for each age-group, and the number of new defects, divided into those which were already under treatment at the time of the periodic medical inspection and those which were not.

In the 7,931 children examined in 1967, 528 new defects not under treatment were found; 110 of these defects were of vision or squint.

*E: SELECTIVE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS for children in junior schools and departments*

Selective examinations for children in the intermediate age-groups were again employed in 1967 as in 1966.

In and prior to 1963 it was customary to examine all children aged 9 to 10 years. In 1967, the children in the intermediate group who were examined were mainly those aged 7 to 8 years, and 1,343 were selected for examination. In these, 138 new defects not under treatment were found, a rate of 103 new defects per 1,000 children examined. In 1963, when all children aged 9 to 10 years were examined as intermediates, only 25 new defects not under treatment were found, a rate of 8.3 per 1,000 examined. These figures indicate that the effect of making the intermediate examination selective and lowering the age by two years has very considerably increased the number of new defects found per 1,000 children examined. This confirms that the School Medical Officers' time is being employed more effectively and that many children are receiving earlier attention for defects than they would otherwise have done.

*F: Attendance of parents at periodic medical inspections*

			<i>Number of children inspected</i>	<i>Number of parents attending</i>	<i>Percentage of parents attending</i>
1. Entrants	...	...	3,277	2,747	83.83
2. Intermediates (selected)	...	...	1,343	888	66.12
3. Leavers	...	...	3,311	399	12.05
			—	—	—
	TOTALS	...	7,931	4,034	50.86
			—	—	—

This is much the same as in previous years.



G: Reports to family doctors after the final inspection before leaving school

Reports were sent to family doctors on four children found to have serious or permanent defects believed to be unknown to their own doctors.

2. OTHER MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(Special inspections and reinspections)

	<i>Special Inspections</i>	<i>Reinspections</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Ordinary cases seen at school-clinics and schools and children seen for ascertainment as handicapped pupils (excluding educationally subnormal) and all other special examinations, except as follows ...	3,281	3,086	6,367
2. For fitness for:—			
(a) Employment after school hours	550	—	550
(b) Entertainment licences ...	10	—	10
(c) Swimming instruction ...	22	—	22
(d) Boxing ... ..	347	—	347
(e) Entry to teacher training college	182	—	182
(f) Outward Bound Scheme ...	42	—	42
3. For defective hearing:—			
(a) Audiometer sweep tests ...	59	—	59
(b) Full investigation ... ..	74	92	166
4. For ascertainment as educationally subnormal pupils ... ..	208	250	458
5. At Day Open-Air School ... ..	—	285	285
6. At E.S.N. Special Schools ... ..	—	279	279
7. At Children's Homes ... ..	144	253	397
TOTALS ... ..	4,919	4,245	9,164

There was an increase of 976 in the number of special inspections or reinspections compared with 1966.

**School Premises**           The School Medical Officers continued to make annual inspections of school premises during the year and the Director of Education was notified of defects found or improvements required either directly from the Medical Officer's report or after a follow-up visit by the District Health Inspector in connection with certain defects.

**Cleanliness  
Inspections and  
Other Work of  
the School  
Nurses**

found in 1966.

The school nurses carried out 144,478 inspections during 1967 and 446 children were found to be infested. This is equivalent to 1.15% of the school population and is an improvement on the 1.67%

	<i>Number of children on registers at end of the year</i>	<i>Number of individual examinations of children</i>	<i>Number of individual children found infested</i>	<i>% of individual children on registers found infested</i>
Primary Schools ..	23,216	101,432	349	1.50
Secondary Schools ..	14,859	36,698	82	0.55
Special Schools ..	573	6,348	15	2.61
TOTALS ..	38,648	144,478	446	1.15

*Screening tests of vision and hearing carried out by school nurses.*

The school nurses test the vision of school children annually and the hearing approximately every three years. Children with possible defects are referred to the Medical Officers for any necessary further investigation and treatment to be obtained.

				<i>Number of children tested by nurses</i>	<i>Number of children referred to School Medical Officers</i>
(1) VISION TESTS:					
Primary Schools ..	..	..	..	21,324	473
Secondary Schools ..	..	..	..	15,218	341
Special Schools ..	..	..	..	505	4
			TOTALS ..	37,047	818
(2) HEARING TESTS:					
Primary Schools ..	..	..	..	7,870	32
Secondary Schools ..	..	..	..	4,617	9
Special Schools ..	..	..	..	406	2
			TOTALS ..	12,893	43

During the course of this and other work, the nurses paid 2,729 visits to schools, 2,566 visits to children's homes and attended 1,282 clinic sessions at which 33,620 treatments were given.

**Handicapped Children**

Arrangements for the ascertainment of the various categories of handicapped children remained unaltered during the year. In September, 1966, a day special class was started at the Stuart Road Primary School to accommodate a small number of maladjusted children, and in 1967 a similar class for older children opened at the Trelawny Secondary School. An additional school for educationally subnormal children was opened in the added area, namely: Longcause School.

*A: Number of children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding-homes*

	1967	1966	1965
1. Blind .. .. .	—	—	1
2. Partially sighted .. .	—	2	—
3. Deaf .. .. .	2	—	2
4. Partial hearing .. .	9	8	8
5. Physically handicapped .. .	21	20	14
6. Delicate .. .. .	6	6	29
7. Maladjusted .. .. .	15	11	11
8. Educationally subnormal .. .	103	83	79
9. Epileptic .. .. .	—	—	—
10. Speech defects .. .. .	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	156	130	144

There was an increase of twenty-six children assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools in 1967 compared with 1966.

A second medical officer has now been trained in the assessment of educationally subnormal children. This enabled inroads to be made on the waiting-list, and 116 more such examinations were made than in 1966, accounting for the increase of 20 requiring special school education for this reason.

*B: Number of handicapped children at special schools in January 1967*

	<i>At Maintained Special Schools. Day Pupils</i>	<i>At Non- Maintained Special Schools. Boarding Pupils</i>	<i>At Inde- pendent Schools</i>	<i>Special Classes and Units</i>	<i>Boarded in Homes</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Blind ...	—	4	—	—	—	4
2. Partially Sighted ...	—	6	—	—	—	6
3. Deaf ...	34	2	—	—	—	36
4. Partial Hearing ...	35	—	—	—	—	35
5. Physically Handicapped	54	5	3	32	—	94
6. Delicate ...	20	3	—	—	—	23
7. Maladjusted	5	2	42	19	3	71
8. Educationally Subnormal ...	342	5	12	—	—	359
9. Epileptic ...	2	—	—	—	—	2
10. Speech Defects	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	492	27	57	51	3	630

	<i>January 1968</i>	<i>January 1967</i>	<i>January 1966</i>
1. Blind .. .. .	4	4	5
2. Partially sighted .. ..	6	8	6
3. Deaf .. .. .	36	34	33
4. Partial hearing .. ..	35	35	30
5. Physically handicapped ..	94	54	71
6. Delicate .. .. .	23	29	30
7. Maladjusted .. .. .	71	45	44
8. Educationally subnormal ..	359	351	335
9. Epileptic .. .. .	2	2	3
10. Speech defects .. ..	—	—	1
TOTALS .. .. .	630	562	558

The increase in the numbers of children in special schools in 1967 is mainly due to the inclusion of 32 physically handicapped children at Trengweath School and Centre for Spastics, not recorded in these tables before, and the establishment of two day special units for maladjusted pupils which take 17 children.



C: *Handicapped children at independent schools*

					<i>Number of Children</i>	<i>Handicap</i>
1.	Badgeworth Court School					
	Badgeworth, nr. Cheltenham, Glos.				5 boys	Maladjusted
2.	Berrow Wood School,					
	Pendock, nr. Staunton, Glos.	...			3 boys	Maladjusted
3.	Brookside School,					
	Clungunford, nr. Craven Arms, Salop				1 boy	Maladjusted
4.	Burnt Norton School,					
	Chipping Campden, Glos.	...	...		1 boy	Maladjusted
5.	Childscourt School, Lattiford House,				3 girls	Maladjusted
	nr. Wincanton, Somerset	...	...		4 boys	Maladjusted
6.	Cotswold Chine School, Box,					
	nr. Stroud, Glos.	...	...		1 boy	Maladjusted
7.	Heathercombe Brake School,				3 boys	Physically Handicapped
	Manaton, Newton Abbot, Devon					
8.	Heanton School, Barnstaple,					
	North Devon	...	...	...	1 boy	Maladjusted
9.	Leigh Court School, Blackborough,					
	Cullompton, Devon	...	...	...	2 boys	Maladjusted
10.	Marist Convent, Paignton, Devon	...			1 girl	Maladjusted
11.	Netherfield School,				2 boys	Maladjusted
	Crowborough, Sussex	...	...		1 girl	Maladjusted
					1 boy	E.S.N.
12.	Pitt House Junior School,					
	Rocklands, Chudleigh, Devon	...			3 boys	E.S.N.
13.	Pitt House Senior School,				8 boys	Maladjusted
	Higher Lincombe Road, Torquay,				6 boys	E.S.N.
	Devon					
14.	Royal Alexandra and Albert School,				1 boy	Maladjusted
	Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey	...			2 girls	Maladjusted
15.	St. Christopher's School, Kenwith					
	Lodge, Westbury Park, Bristol 6	...			1 boy	E.S.N.
16.	St. Peter's School, Chelmarsh Vicarage,				1 boy	Maladjusted
	Bridgnorth, Salop	...	...	...	1 boy	E.S.N.
17.	Shute School, Axminster, Devon	...			1 girl	Maladjusted
18.	Walton Elm School,					
	Sturminster Newton, Dorset	...			2 boys	Maladjusted
19.	Convent of the Assumption,					
	Sidmouth, Devon	...	...	...	1 girl	Maladjusted
20.	Holbrook Manor School,					
	Hampton Park, Hereford	...	...		1 boy	Maladjusted
TOTAL					57	

*D: Handicapped children boarded in homes*

Boarding Home		Number of Children	Handicap
1. Mountstephen House Hostel, Uffculme, Cullompton, Devon	...	3	Maladjusted
TOTAL		3	

*E: Handicapped children educated otherwise than at school*

In January 1968, nine children were being educated in Freedom Fields Hospital, Plymouth, and eleven at home, nearly all being physically handicapped children.

*F: Children found unsuitable for education at school*

During 1967, 13 children were recorded as unsuitable for education at school under Section 57 (4) of the Education Act, 1944, as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959, compared with 10 in 1966 and 12 in 1965.

*G: Child Guidance Clinic*

The report on the work of the Child Guidance Clinic will be found in the Children's Section of the Nuffield Clinic Report on pages 106-112.

*H: Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus*

Because of new and improved surgical techniques in the past five years, many more children born with Spina Bifida and the consequent likelihood of Hydrocephalus, are now surviving, and the more severely handicapped present considerable difficulties in their education. Plymouth is fortunate in that these children can be considered for entry to the nursery group at the local school and centre for spastics, where they can receive the care and physiotherapy they need. At present, eight children are sponsored by the Education Authority and one by the Health Authority.

As they become older, it is hoped to transfer most of them to the Woodlands Day Special School for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Children, where three are already enrolled. It is estimated that two or three children with severe defects necessitating special

school education will be coming forward each year, and in a few years time children with this handicap will require a substantial proportion of the places available at the school.

Some children with less serious handicaps are able to manage in an ordinary school, and this is desirable where possible; though there are limitations. The stress of an education in ordinary school, on a child who may have to contend with wheel-chair life, incontinence, and possibly long absences for medical or surgical treatment may be more than he can undertake.

## REPORT OF DR. L. N. TRETHOWAN

### *School Medical Officer*

#### **Defective Hearing**

#### **Audiology Clinic**

The Audiology Clinic for very young children continued to be held on alternate Saturdays during 1967.

Nineteen sessions were held, and thirty-five children were seen – thirty-two for the first time.

Two of the children re-examined and previously suspected of being deaf were found to be severely partially deaf and were admitted to Hartley House; the other child, although partially deaf, was considered to be able to manage in an ordinary school, wearing a hearing-aid.

Of the children being seen for the first time, one partially deaf child was admitted to Hartley House; one severely deaf, who is also suffering from Spina Bifida, will be admitted when she reaches two years of age, as will also a third child who is partially deaf.

Two partially deaf children are attending ordinary school and will be visited by the peripetetic teacher of the deaf; two were referred to the Speech Therapist, and one child – who appeared to be deaf – was thought to be autistic and has been referred for further investigation.

Twenty-four children were thought not to be deaf but, of these, seven will be seen again, and three were referred for assessment of intelligence.

#### **Enuresis**

During 1967, eighty-six Eastleigh alarms were issued to children for treatment of their bed-wetting, and four were reissued for short periods to children who had had a relapse.

Thirty-five of the new children responded very satisfactorily and were dry within a few weeks.

Fourteen took a little longer; eight have improved and are nearly ready to return the alarms; twenty-four are progressing more slowly, five alarms were returned for various reasons, mostly due to home circumstances.

The nurses made six hundred and forty-four visits to the homes to advise and encourage the children.

The waiting-list remains substantial.



**Medical  
Treatment**

The School Clinic arrangements at the time of writing this report are as follows:

SCHOOL CLINIC ARRANGEMENTS

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Medical Officers' Clinic</i>	<i>Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinic</i>	<i>Ultra- Violet Light Clinic (by appointment)</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinics (by appointment)</i>
1. Seven Trees Clinic, Baring Street	Monday 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Audiology Clinic on alternate Saturday mornings at 10 a.m. by appointment	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m.	Monday 9 a.m. Thursday 9 a.m.	Monday 2 p.m. Tuesday 9 a.m. Wednesday 9 a.m. Thursday 2 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. 2 p.m. (part-time)
2. Stonehouse Clinic, Peel Street, Stonehouse	Wednesday 2 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	—
3. Devonport Clinic, Outram Villas, Albert Road, Devonport	Tuesday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	Wednesday 9 a.m. 2 p.m. (part-time)
4. North Prospect Clinic, North Prospect School, Foliot Road, Swilly	Wednesday 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	Tuesday 9 a.m. Friday 9 a.m. 2 p.m. (part-time)
5. St. Budeaux Clinic, Stirling Road, St. Budeaux	Thursday 2 p.m.	Monday 3.30 p.m. Thursday 3.30 p.m.	—	Friday 9 a.m.
6. Honicknowle Clinic, Montacute Avenue, Honicknowle	Tuesday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	—

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Medical Officers' Clinic</i>	<i>Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinic</i>	<i>Ultra- Violet Light Clinic (by appointment)</i>	<i>Speech Therapy Clinics (by appointment)</i>
7. Plympton Clinic, Station Road, Plympton	Friday 9.30 a.m.	—	—	—
8. Plymstock Clinic, Horn Cross Road, Plymstock	Tuesday 10.30 a.m.	—	—	Monday 9 a.m.
9. Efford Clinic, 121 Efford Road	Tuesday 3.30 p.m.	Tuesday 3.30 p.m. Thursday 3.30 p.m.	—	—
10. Southway Clinic, 37 Rockfield Avenue, Southway	Wednesday 2 p.m.	Wednesday 3.30 p.m. Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	—
11. Child Guidance Clinic, Children's Section, Plymouth Nuffield Clinic, Seven Trees, Baring Street, Plymouth	Children are seen by appointment			

The Seven Trees School Clinic and the Child Guidance Clinic are open throughout the year. The other clinics are closed during school holidays apart from specially arranged appointments.

#### *Cases treated at School Clinics and elsewhere*

The number of cases treated by the school health service staff and those known to have been treated elsewhere for various defects are given in Table 3 at the end of this report.

#### *Eye diseases, defective vision and squint (Table 3A)*

328 cases of external diseases of the eye were treated, 93 at school clinics and the remainder at the Royal Eye Infirmary. All 1,295 children with errors of refraction and the 995 children prescribed glasses were dealt with at the Eye Infirmary.

*Diseases and defects of the ear, nose and throat* (Table 3B)

The School Medical Officers referred 88 children to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons compared with 103 in 1966 and 107 in 1965.

All the 84 cases shown as receiving treatment were treated at school clinics. No figures are available of the amount of operative treatment carried out at hospitals.

*Diseases of the Skin* (Table 3D)

All the 1,860 cases of skin diseases were treated at school clinics, (1,680 in 1966.)

Forty-one cases of scabies were treated, compared with 61 in 1966. Ringworm of the body (8 cases) was less than in 1966 (16 cases). Impetigo increased slightly to 147 in 1967 (141 in 1966).

Eighteen children were referred by Medical Officers to the Consultant Dermatologist, compared with nine in 1966.

REPORT OF DR. H. W. HASKINS

*School Medical Officer*

**Plantar Warts** Treatment of warts, including plantar warts, is carried out at all school clinics. The more resistant cases are referred to Stonehouse Clinic for treatment by diathermy.

The table shows the cases dealt with at Stonehouse during 1967.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Total number of cases sent for ...	78	115	193
2. Total number of cases who attended ...	52	85	137
3. Total number of plantar warts removed	90	133	223

Follow-up is now carried out at the nearest clinic to the patient's home as the cost of travelling to Stonehouse has become an important consideration for the parents of children living in outlying districts.

**Other Defects**      The number of children referred by School Medical Officers to the various consultants was as follows:

Paediatrician	...	...	29
Orthopaedic Surgeons	...	...	17
General Surgeons	...	...	31
Chest Physician	...	...	3
Child Guidance Clinic	...	...	52

**Speech Therapy**    There is an establishment of two speech therapists. Since the appointment to the part-time staff of Mrs. E. Smith in June 1966, two other part-time appointments were made during 1967, representing a total equivalent of 1.4 full-time staff.

The waiting-list is now quite considerably reduced and it is hoped that in the future it will be possible to provide some assistance in the special schools.

The total number of children treated during the year was seventy-two.

**Mass Radiography of School-leavers**    2,907 were given a chest X-ray and all were satisfactory.

**Vaccination and Immunisation**    The information given here refers only to school children dealt with by School Medical Officers at school clinics. The complete figures are given in the immunisation and vaccination section of the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### 1. *B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis*

Children born in 1953 and earlier were dealt with during the year and the percentage of those accepting in the 1953 age-group was 74.05 per cent compared with 72.02 per cent for the 1952 age-group in 1966.

The percentage of primary positives on Mantoux testing was 4.06 per cent for the 1953 age-group. The steady reduction of this percentage from 20.7 per cent for the 1940 age-group tested in 1954 when the scheme was started to its present low figure indicates how much the amount of tuberculosis in the general population has fallen in these years.



The following are the figures for 1967:

	Age Group	No. Given preliminary Mantoux Test	Mantoux positive		Number vaccinated with B.C.G.
			No.	%	
1953 Age Group:					
No. in Group=3,137	1953	2,168	88	4.06	1,845
Acceptances=2,323	1952	128	8	6.25	120
% Acceptances=74.05	1951	13	1	7.69	12
	1950	2	—	—	2
TOTAL ...		2,311	97	4.20	1,979

2. Immunisation against Diphtheria

Number of children completing full primary course ...	356
Number of children given reinforcing doses ...	2,429

3. Immunisation against Tetanus

Number of children completing full primary course	682
Number of children given reinforcing doses ...	1,969

School children immunised against tetanus are issued with a card showing dates of the primary course and any subsequent reinforcement doses. It is hoped that the parents or the child will be able to produce the card for the information of the doctor who has to deal with any injury the child may receive later in life. Reliable information on previous immunisation against tetanus is invaluable when a decision has to be made on whether specific anti-tetanus treatment is necessary after an injury.

4. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Number of children completing full primary course	653
Number of children given reinforcing doses ...	752

**Infectious Diseases**      The information given here refers only to school-children attending the authority's schools. The complete figures are given in the report of the Medical Officer of Health.

*Number of cases of infectious diseases notified in school children*

				1967	1966	1965
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	3	30	11
Encephalitis	...	...	...	2	2	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	1	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	6	6	9
Measles	...	...	...	1,128	293	1,349
Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	1	1	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	...	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	13	7	15
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	22	37	31
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	5	5	11
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	168	19	15
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	—	—	1

**Maker Camp**      The medical and nursing arrangements were the same as in previous years with one of the nurses in residence for the whole period the camp was occupied by children.

**Children's Homes**      The medical arrangements for the children's homes remained unchanged in 1967.

Eighty visits were made to Parklands by a medical officer. Of the new admissions, thirteen required treatment for defective vision, one needed referral to an E.N.T. Surgeon and another to a General Surgeon, two suffered from Epilepsy, two suffered from Psoriasis and three were enuretic. Four of the girls in the Remand Section were suspected to be pregnant.

Ten routine visits were also made by medical officers to the other three children's homes.

**School Meals and Milk**      The number of children taking dinners at school again increased and the daily average number was 21,305 in September 1967 compared with 16,482 in 1966 and 14,929 in 1965; 61.6 per cent of children present at school on a selected date in 1967 were taking the school dinner, compared with 55.8 per cent on the same date in 1966 and 50.6 per cent in 1965. 235 school meals staff were medically examined on engagement and 238 re-examined, a total of 473, compared with 426 in 1966.

On the same date the figures for dinners were taken, 84 per cent were taking milk, compared with 79 per cent in 1966.

## REPORT OF MR. T. S. LONGWORTH

### *Principal School Dental Officer*

In my first report, I will begin by outlining the purpose of the schools' dental service in this age of the Welfare State and the National Health Service, when dentistry is increasingly provided for children by the general dental services and hospital dental departments.

For this reason the local authority dental services can play a different and preventive role. The school dental service must provide treatment for those who are found to require treatment at school inspections, many of whom do not visit a National Health Service dentist regularly, but at the same time its function should now be concerned with the control of dental disease without which the increasing prevalence of decay will spread further beyond the means to cope with it.

The priorities of the Local Authority Dental Services can be listed in the following manner:

- |                            |                      |  |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1. CONTROL                 | { By Prevention      | { Dental Science<br>Applicative Treatment<br>Education |
| 2. OBVIOUS<br>TREATMENTS   |                      |  |
| 3. EMERGENCY<br>TREATMENTS | { By Early Treatment |  |

Dental decay is a progressive destruction of an important part of the body's anatomy, which is mainly preventable by correct diet, hygiene and science as distinct from treatment. Preventive dentistry is the term often used for the location and treatment of the early cavity, but I would prefer to regard it as limiting the occurrence of the disease in the first place. But it is necessary to proffer treatment after the location of the smallest cavities to avoid the longer and costly techniques which can arise as a result of neglect. This is best instituted by examination in the surgery every four months by the parents' own dentist, or by the school dentist at the clinic. The more obvious treatment is referred from school dental inspections and generally has become the main occupation of school dental officers. With regard to dental pain, parents can have little excuse for neglecting that which has been plainly visible but, as children



cannot be held responsible for their own toothache, their emergency needs are promptly satisfied by the school dentist who also suggests further treatment where necessary.

So, in practice the role of the school service is a reversal of its principles through the pressure of requirements, but by keeping its purpose clear it will be better appreciated as a complementary service to the National Health Service.

Since the inception of the National Health Service in 1948, it has been the duty of the government to make provision to treat comprehensively all those who increasingly demand it. Unfortunately, if all the treatment is demanded, or if all parents requested the regular examinations, the profession would find itself impossibly strained.

To help with this shortage of dentists, the government introduced the experimental dental auxiliaries in 1962. It was intended to show that simple dental treatment could be safely done by two-year-trained girls and thereby supplement dental manpower more cheaply, the fully trained dentist being released to practise the more advanced and less monotonous techniques. The experiment is now over and they are to be instituted on a permanent basis. It is hoped they will continue to be concerned with young children who need their patient and kind understanding. So far, the small number of auxiliaries trained who are employed has made little impression on the national problem and I believe that the entire facilities of our dental schools would have to be devoted to their training to provide and maintain sufficient of them to effect the amount of minor dental treatment at present undertaken by the existing school service, such has been **their** high wastage rate, and their limited output because of the legal and public need for direct supervision.

In April, Plymouth gained responsibility for the two clinics at Plympton and Plymstock, previously administered by Devon County Council. Fortunately, the additional children remained the responsibility of Commander Pearse, O.B.E., who decided to transfer to Plymouth, and the establishment was increased by 1.18 dental officers, the previous allotment by Devon for these areas.

It was not immediately possible to introduce the scheme whereby children are referred from school inspections to their own dentist, but this will commence next year, when administrative reforms have



been made. Accordingly, my additional statistics do not include figures from these two areas where indicated.

During 1967, the equivalent wholetime strength of dental officers, inclusive of Maternity and Child Welfare requirement, was five. As the establishment is 6.18, the service was understaffed during the year, three part-timers resigning and three being recruited, the part-time dentists being 1.46 of the whole-time equivalence.

# STATISTICAL TABLES

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE 1A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1963 and later	39	39	—	1,904	2	10	11
1962	1,500	1,500	—		36	212	236
1961	1,506	1,505	1		66	253	292
1960	232	232	—		8	54	57
1959	650	650	—		46	180	206
1958	378	378	—		32	92	114
1957	130	130	—		16	39	50
1956	87	87	—		8	16	24
1955	60	60	—		5	14	18
1954	38	38	—		7	10	17
1953	2,726	2,726	—		364	325	632
1952 and earlier	585	584	1		99	86	161
TOTAL	7,931	7,929	2	1,904	689	1,291	1,818

Col. (3) Total as a percentage of Col. (2) Total: 99.975% Col. (4) Total as a percentage of Col. (2) Total: 0.025%

TABLE 1B  
OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	4,919
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	4,245
			<hr/>
TOTAL	...	...	9,164
			<hr/>

TABLE 1C  
INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(a)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	144,478
(b)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...		446
(c)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	...		Nil
(d)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	...		Nil

TABLE 1D.—SCREENING TESTS OF VISION AND HEARING

1.	(a)	Is the vision of entrants tested?	...	Yes
	(b)	If so, how soon after entry is this done?		During first or second term at school
2.		If the vision of entrants is not tested, at what age is the first vision test carried out?	...	...
3.		How frequently is vision testing repeated throughout a child's school life?	...	Annually
4.	(a)	Is colour vision testing undertaken?	...	Yes
	(b)	If so, at what age?	...	At 13+ to 14+ years
	(c)	Are both boys and girls tested?	...	Yes
5.		By whom is vision and colour testing carried out?	...	*School Medical Officers and School Nurses
6.	(a)	Is audiometric testing of entrants carried out?	...	Only by forced whisper test at 20 feet
	(b)	If so, how soon after entry is this done?		As 1 (b)
7.		If the hearing of entrants is not tested, at what age is the first audiometric test carried out?	...	...
8.		By whom is audiometric testing carried out?	...	*School Nurses

\* The school nurses do all the preliminary vision and hearing tests and refer any children who appear to have defective vision and/or hearing to the School Medical Officers.

The School Medical Officers do the colour vision testing.

# DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

TABLE 2A  
PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin ... ..	70	50	160	20	30	12	260	82
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision ... ..	112	84	463	102	114	30	689	216
	(b) Squint ... ..	74	22	46	6	33	6	153	34
	(c) Other ... ..	15	3	7	36	7	10	29	49
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing ... ..	14	98	10	17	7	44	31	159
	(b) Otitis Media ... ..	24	47	10	8	14	9	48	64
	(c) Other ... ..	5	4	5	4	6	6	16	14
7	Nose or Throat ... ..	99	173	20	24	43	73	162	270
8	Speech ... ..	19	77	5	12	24	46	48	135
9	Lymphatic Glands ... ..	1	9	—	—	1	3	2	12
10	Heart ... ..	4	43	2	19	3	13	9	75
11	Lungs ... ..	52	65	27	32	27	24	106	121
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia ... ..	8	8	4	1	1	—	13	9
	(b) Other ... ..	12	66	13	10	15	31	40	107
13	Orthopædic—								
	(a) Posture ... ..	4	5	16	6	—	1	20	12
	(b) Feet ... ..	29	27	13	16	10	6	52	49
	(c) Other ... ..	19	38	15	26	11	12	45	76
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy ... ..	11	7	14	2	17	6	42	15
	(b) Other ... ..	4	4	2	8	3	3	9	15
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development ... ..	7	34	1	100	32	223	40	357
	(b) Stability ... ..	22	74	14	7	52	51	88	132
16	Abdomen ... ..	6	21	7	6	12	8	25	35
17	Other ... ..	45	56	34	17	43	22	122	95

(T) = Requiring Treatment.

(O) = Requiring Observation.



TABLE 2B  
SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Defect Code No.</i>  (1)	<i>Defect or Disease</i>  (2)	<i>Special Inspections</i>	
		<i>Pupils requiring Treatment</i> (3)	<i>Pupils requiring Observation</i> (4)
4.	Skin ... ..	1,559	60
5.	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision ... ..	427	77
	(b) Squint ... ..	11	3
	(c) Other... ..	42	4
6.	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing ... ..	26	13
	(b) Otitis Media ... ..	20	3
	(c) Other... ..	36	2
7.	Nose or Throat ... ..	37	5
8.	Speech ... ..	28	10
9.	Lymphatic Glands ... ..	—	—
10.	Heart ... ..	1	2
11.	Lungs ... ..	2	6
12.	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia ... ..	—	—
	(b) Other... ..	2	5
13.	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture ... ..	1	1
	(b) Feet ... ..	6	3
	(c) Other... ..	19	25
14.	Nervous System—		
	(a) Epilepsy ... ..	1	1
	(b) Other... ..	3	1
15.	Psychological—		
	(a) Development ... ..	10	4
	(b) Stability ... ..	72	12
16.	Abdomen ... ..	—	—
17.	Other ... ..	362	23

TABLE 2C—NEW DEFECTS REQUIRING TREATMENT

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	ENTRANTS			INTERMEDIATES (Selected)			LEAVERS		
		Total Defects Requiring Treatment	U.T.	Not U.T.	Total Defects Requiring Treatment Old & New	New Defects Only		Total Defects Requiring Treatment Old & New	New Defects Only	
						U.T.	Not U.T.		U.T.	Not U.T.
4	Skin	70	49	21	30	15	12	160	63	76
5	Eyes—									
	(a) Vision	112	70	42	114	32	23	463	111	31
	(b) Squint	74	63	11	33	7	—	46	2	3
6	(c) Other	15	7	8	7	5	1	7	2	2
	Ears—									
	(a) Hearing	14	5	9	7	2	2	10	2	2
7	(b) Otitis Media	24	18	6	14	6	2	10	5	1
	(c) Other	5	3	2	6	3	3	5	1	4
8	Nose or Throat	99	80	19	43	20	12	20	9	3
9	Speech	19	8	11	24	2	6	5	1	3
10	Lymphatic Glands	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
11	Heart	4	3	1	3	1	—	2	1	1
12	Lungs	52	42	10	27	7	1	27	9	1
13	Developmental—									
	(a) Hernia	8	5	3	1	—	—	4	—	1
	(b) Other	12	5	7	15	2	5	13	8	3
14	Orthopaedic—									
	(a) Posture	4	2	2	—	—	—	16	1	14
	(b) Feet	29	15	14	10	2	5	13	1	5
15	(c) Other	19	14	5	11	4	1	15	4	4
	Nervous System—									
	(a) Epilepsy	11	10	1	17	4	—	14	3	—
16	(b) Other	4	1	3	3	—	—	2	—	—
	Psychological—									
	(a) Development	7	4	3	32	11	19	1	1	—
17	(b) Stability	22	7	15	52	8	25	14	5	3
	Abdomen	6	4	2	12	2	6	7	2	—
	Other	45	20	25	43	17	15	34	11	13
Totals		656	436	220	505	150	138	888	242	170

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE 3A.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	328
Errors of refraction (including squint) ... ..	1,295
TOTAL ... ..	1,623
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	995

TABLE 3B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ... ..	} <i>information not available</i>
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ... ..	
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ... ..	
Received other forms of treatment ... ..	84
TOTAL ... ..	84
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1967 ... ..	13
(b) in previous years ... ..	64

TABLE 3C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	<i>Number of cases known to have been dealt with</i>
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	} <i>information not available</i>
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	

TABLE 3D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN  
(Excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table 1c).

							<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Ringworm—							
(a) Scalp	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,664
						TOTAL ...	1,860

TABLE 3E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

				<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	...	...	524

TABLE 3F.—SPEECH THERAPY

				<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	...	...	72

TABLE 3G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

					<i>Number of cases known to have been treated</i>
a) Pupils with minor ailments	...	...	...	...	5,467
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...	...	...	...	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	...	...	...	...	1,979
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—					
Ultra Violet Light	...	...	...	...	2
				TOTAL	7,448



TABLE IV.  
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT:	Ages			Total
	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	
First Visit ... ..	2,708	2,230	467	5,405
Subsequent Visits ... ..	3,827	3,919	845	8,591
Total Visits ... ..	6,535	6,149	1,312	13,996
Additional Courses of treatment commenced ... ..	346	254	48	648
Fillings in permanent teeth . ...	2,345	5,179	1,394	8,918
Fillings in deciduous teeth ...	3,907	296	—	4,203
Permanent teeth filled ... ..	1,743	4,248	1,187	7,178
Deciduous teeth filled ... ..	3,409	251	—	3,660
Permanent teeth extracted ...	99	802	229	1,130
Deciduous teeth extracted ...	2,937	894	—	3,831
General anæsthetics ... ..	817	300	37	1,154
Emergencies ... ..	848	539	105	1,492

Number of pupils X-rayed ... ..	252
Prophylaxis ... ..	483
Teeth otherwise conserved ... ..	203
Number of teeth root filled ...	155
Inlays ... ..	5
Crowns ... ..	28
Courses of treatment completed ...	4,754

ORTHODONTICS:	
Cases remaining from previous year	—
New cases commenced during year	98
Cases completed during year ...	112
Cases discontinued during year ...	18
No. of removable appliances fitted...	106
No. of fixed appliances fitted ...	10
Pupils referred to hospital consultant	93

PROSTHETICS	<i>Ages</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 &amp; over</i>	
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)           ...       ...       ...	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)           ...       ...       ...	—	24	11	35
Number of dentures supplied       ...	—	28	13	41

ANÆSTHETICS	General anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers	1,154
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INSPECTIONS	(a) First inspection at school – number of pupils	26,215
	(b) First inspection at clinic – number of pupils ...	1,903
	Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment...	13,440
	Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment   ...       ...	10,139
	(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic...       ...	3,445
	Number of (c) found to require treatment       ...	1,662

SESSIONS	Sessions devoted to treatment   ...       ...       ...	2,069
	Sessions devoted to inspection   ...       ...       ...	256
	Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education   ...	52

RETURNS OF SCHOOL DENTAL INSPECTIONS, CONSENTS AND TREATMENTS  
INCLUDING REINSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS AND FIGURES RELATING TO GENERAL DENTAL PRACTITIONER SCHEME

Year	Number on Roll	Inspected in School	Found to Require Treatment	Offered Treatment	Consent- ing to School Dental Treatment	Consent- ing to G.D.P. Treatment	Number of Cases Treated by Dental Officers	Number of Forms sent to G.D.P.s	Number of Forms Returned from G.D.P.s			Number of Forms not Returned from G.D.P.s
									Cases Treated	Failed to Keep Appointment	Failed to Request Appointment	
1960 for Com- parison	32,796	29,046	14,033	12,902	5,679	Scheme not operating	4,783 (+)	—	—	—	—	—
1966	31,742	29,316	14,033	11,859	4,351	4,674	6,074	4,674	1,707	109	1,482	1,376
1967	38,648	28,393	12,588	9,381	4,064	3,255 *	6,153	3,255 *	1,074 *	47 *	867 *	1,267 *

\*G.D.P. Scheme for Plympton and Plymstock not in operation before or after Boundary Reorganisation on 1st April, 1967

INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENTS PERFORMED BY THE SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number Inspected in Schools and Clinics</i>	<i>Number Offered Treatment in Schools and Clinics</i>	<i>Number of Consents to School Service (A)</i>	<i>Number of Consents Treated by School Service (B)</i>	<i>Number of Consents Untreated by School Service (A-B)</i>
1962	32,276	15,987	7,555	5,131	2,424
1963	31,383	17,265	7,267	4,876	2,391
1964	31,079	16,249	6,827	5,155	1,672
1965	31,449	16,020	7,306	5,859	1,447
1966	34,604	15,888	8,380	6,074	2,306
1967	26,583	10,555	5,921	5,503	418

EXCLUDING PLYMPTON AND PLYMSTOCK



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